52, TAMARIND LANE,
Shikotri Bank Building, Fort,
Bombay,
is the new address of
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.
which please note.

The Bombay Chronicle

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN, 1918—19

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

VOL. VIII, NO. 287 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1920. TWO ANNAS.

52, TAMARIND LANE,
Shikotri Bank Building, Fort,
Bombay,
is the new address of
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.
which please note.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

SAILING TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be in possession of Pass Ports.

Date 1920.	Steamer.		Tons.
27th November	Dongola	..	8,056
1st Dec.	Merkara (a)	..	8,235
4th ,,	Narkunda	..	16,118
11th Dec.	Maiwa	..	9,883
18th ,,	Kaiyan	..	8,987
21st ,,	Morvada (b)	..	133
25th ,,	Mantua	..	885
1921			
1st Jan.	China	..	7,932
8th ,,	Caledonia (c)	..	7,572
15th ,,	Devanha	..	8,992
22nd ,,	Karmala	..	8,983
29th ,,	Morea		10,890
5th Feb.	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,430
12th ,,	Plassy (d)		7,346
19th ,,	Malwa		10,883
26th ,,	Naldera		15,825

(a) "MERKARA"—B. I. Company's Fares. Calls Port Said, Genoa and Plymouth only.
(b) "MORVADA —B. I. Company's Fares Calls Port Said, and Plymouth only.
(c) "CALEDONIA"—Terminates voyage at Marseilles, but Special Railway Facilities will be arranged in connection with this ship only.
(d) "PLASSY"—Through steamer from Far East. Calls Bombay for Mails only.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN
It is notified that there will be NO Special Trains across France for some considerable time to come
DOGS.—Under no circumstances can Dogs be conveyed by the Company's passenger-carrying steamers.

SAILING TO STRAITS AND CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

Date.	Steamer.	Remarks.
3rd Dec.	Morea	Calls Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.
15th ,,	Dilwara	Calls Colombo, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai
31st ,,	Naldera	Calls Colombo Fremantle Adelaide Melbourne Sydney

SAILING TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers.	—
25th Nov.	BANDRA ..	Karachi and P. Gulf.
26th ,,	LHASA ..	Karachi direct 1 p.m
28th ,,	BARODA ..	Busreh direct.
29th ,,	LINGA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar ports 9-30 a. m.

Terms and Rates of Freight and passage of P. and O. and B. I. sailing may be arranged with.

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort. Bombay

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamers	Commanders	Tons	Arrivals	Departure
Yetorofu Maru	B. Takiguchi	4141	4th Nov.	22nd Nov
Jinsho Maru	Kubo	3195	20th Nov.	30th Nov
*Muroran Maru	K. Yamada	5354	15th Dec.	22nd Dec.
Tenshin Maru	O. Hideshima	4021.	18th Dec.	30th Dec

*This steamer arrives from New York via Karachi, and sails for Calcutta via Colombo

For freight and passage apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort. Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Gerado Maru	T. Watanabe	21st Nov.	4th Dec.
Siam Maru	S. Kondo	13th Dec.	23rd Dec.

For Freight and Passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

COLLARS:
Glazed, ironed turned by Machinery with tip top finish at one anna each not less than 8).
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.
Near ... STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE: Baroda.
BRANCHES: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana, Dabhoi, Surat and Bombay.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Paid-up	20,00,000
Reserve Fund	14,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,00 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on term which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and al description of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,50,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	66,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favourable terms—Rules on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD

(Incorporated in England.)

Head Office:—4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Baghdad Basrah, Basrah City, Bushire, Bilaspur, Mosul, and Bahrein.

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid Up Capital	£765, 242
Reserve Fund	£220,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,197,46

BOMBAY BRANCH.
(Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.)
INTEREST allowed on Deposits Fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rate to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit at 4 per cent. per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans and Credits granted on approved Security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken.
Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
Securities received for Safe Custody and Interest and Dividends collected for clients.
R. F. TUCKER,
Manager

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 74,000,000
Reserved Fund	Yen 50,000,000

Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien. Hankow. Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang. New York. Osaka, Peking Rangoon, Rid do Jangiro, San Francisco Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore ourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Hamburg, Saigon Branches:—
Tsinam, Tokio, Tsingan. Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
N.. OTSUKA,
Manager.
Post Box No. 204.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.

THE
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Yen 60,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Yen 45,000,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 9,680,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA

BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAMAN
SOORABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE Business transacted.
J. IHARA,
Manager.
56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,800,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£ 750,000
Reserve Fund	£1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Kobe	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bharu	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed [illegible] at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due—FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE SUMITOMO BANK

LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Yen 70,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Yen 40,000,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 14,200,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotombori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and far shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
J. SATO,
Manager.
Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 389.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

No. 815, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,32,000.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed, Rates of subscription are very moderate, 80 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to.
GAJANNAN SADANAND DIWAL,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF MORVI LIMITED

(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY).

HEAD OFFICE:—Fort Bombay.
BRANCH:—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve liability for calls	Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds	Rs. 2,63,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 3 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.
STERLING DRAFTS AND TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCKS & SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
C. I. PAREKH & CO.,
Agents.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	4,00,00,000
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	60,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 18-9-20	59,63,715

HEAD OFFICE:
9, Marsban Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 269, Shaik Memon Street, Share Bazar, Rogay Building, Apollo Street
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January [illegible] interest at 3 per cent. per [illegible] sums over Rs. 50,000 pro[illegible] Call below that [illegible] unless the sum [illegible] yearly.
[illegible] one year [illegible] to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK [illegible] allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.
Banking business of every description transacted.
A. B. OLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1915.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,65,017	8	2
Reserve Funds	15,69,358	4	5

Dividend of the rate of 12 per cent. per annum has been declared, by the Bank in paid-up capital.
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad	Multan City
Bombay	(Sindh)	Montgomery
Calcutta	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Delhi	Jhelum City	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gojra	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Hapur	Ludhiana	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc. of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:
RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager.

KATOL
The best insecticide Ans. 11 per tin
JAPAN INSECT POWDER CO.,
Princess Street, Bombay.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	Rs. 12,00,00,000/
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs. 7,58,73,150/
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Rs. 1,51,51,016/4/
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 8,50,000/

BRANCHES: London, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazar, 20 Apollo Street.
Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
Rangoon—Bassein.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandausi.
Cawnpore—Hathras.
London Office 9, Bishopsgate.
London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/ interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

HEAD OFFICE
6-7, Clive St., Calcutta.
NATIONAL INDIAN
MARTIN & Co.,
Managing Agents.
INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.
Insure under An Endowment Policy
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to.——
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager, Calcutta.
G. N. B. Vaz.
Branch Secretary,
LIPTONS BUILDINGS, 33, APOLLO STREET FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND	£1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$23,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street,
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

7-A, FORT STREET, BOMBAY.
BRANCH-KARACHI.
Agencies in all parts of India.
CURRENT ACCOUNT opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNT opened and interest allowed at 5 per cent.
FIXED DEPOSITS accepted. Rates on application.
Cheques or Receipts of any part of India accepted at par in long term deposits.
ADVANCES MADE ON APPROVED SECURITY.
Bills for Collection accepted.
Every description of Banking business undertaken.
SHARES AVAILABLE AT PAR.
G. P. Notes, Shares, Stocks bought and sold Free of Charge for Customers.
Further particulars from
KHOSLA & CO.,
Managing Agents.
Post Box 22.
'Phone 5305.
INDIAN CAPITAL. INDIAN MANAGEMENT.

INSURANCE.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1896.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

	Rs.
Funds exceed	31,00,000
Surplus about	1,00,000
Claims paid about	23,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready advertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Building),
Lahore.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY
CHAIRMAN:
The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Chimanlal H. Stalvad, Kt.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas Esq., (Pragjee Soorjee & Co.)
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J. P. (Moolji Jaitha & Co.) (Ex-officio).
Safest investment at minimum cost and conditions of Policies extremely [illegible] without any vexatious restrictions.
Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies [illegible] book to Policy-holders.
Application for Agencies invited from [illegible] fluential gentlemen throughout India.
For particulars apply to:—
JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: 7, Church Lane.
CALCUTTA.
This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
P. BANERJEA,
Secretary
RAE & Co.,
Managing Agents.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency,
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

HOTEL.

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL
at which to put up at in Railway is the
RAILWAY HOTEL
Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.
DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.
Competent Chefs, High Class Cuisine and Billiard tables.
Charney Road, Bombay, Telephone No.

Suppliers of NEW A. C. & D. C. Electric Motors and Dynamos, Standard Voltage, always IN STOCK up to 100 H. P. *wiring and installations undertaken.* Also Hand and Power Pumps for TOTAL HEADS UPTO 200 ft.

Prices defy competition.

THE INTERNATIONAL ENGINEERING CO.,

ENGINEERS & CONTRACTORS,
17/19 Elphinstone Circle, Fort,
BOMBAY.

Telegram :—Thineco. Telephone No. 3828. Post Box No. 314.

LARGE & FRESH STOCK

OF

Mill Beltings, Hydraulic Pump Leater, Roller Skins, Chroms Picking Bands, Suit and Attache Cases (real crocodile), Trunks, Bags, Leggings and Gaiters.

GENTS.	PER PAIR. Rs. as.	GENTS.	PER PAIR. Rs. as.
Grace Kid Shoes	6 4	Marching Boots.	14 0
Million Shoes H.S.	5 6	Superior Shoes H. S. ..	10 6
Million Boots	6 10	Canvas Shoes	4 12
Monsoon Boots	6 14	Superior Boots H.S. ..	12 6
Albert Slippers from Rs. 4-2 Rs. 5		Ladies Shoes	5 10
Boys Boots	5 0	Ladies Boots	9 0

Packing and Postage Extra.

Trunks (all solid leather) 42" to 30" Rs. 85 to Rs. 65.
Suit Cas 30" to 20" Rs. 70 to Rs. 45. Hand Bags 12" to 24" Rs. 16 to 36.
25 per cent advance money required from outstation Customers.

PRICES VERY MODERATE.

SUTOR & Co., Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY,

Agents—The Western India Army Boot & Equipment Factory, Sion, Bombay

---

For Gents' Attire.,

LOUNGE SUITS, of Navy Blue or Brown Serge, Fine Quality Rs. 84 complete.

SPORTS COATS, of all-Wool Durable Tweeds 4 lined. Rs. 15 to Rs. 21 each.

LOUNGE SUITS, of effective Striped Grey Flannel. Rs 50 complete.

FLANNEL TROUSERS, White or Grey, very smart cut, Rs. 25-8 each.

DRESSING GOWNS, of Light-weight, Fleecy Wool cloth, in effective shades of blue, helio, orange, etc. Rs. 46-8 complete.

WOVEN COTTON UNDERWEAR, Tropical weight and excellent Texture.
Vests from Rs. 1-5; Drawers from Rs. 2-15; Pants from Rs. 3-9.

DURABLE HOSIERY, in Wool, mercerised Cotton and Silk, a large range of qualities to choose from.

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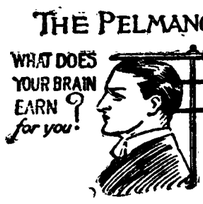

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These American made Grinders are best grinders that are in the market to-day, and with ordinary care will last for years. They are both portable and durable.

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A small size Grinder for household use. It will fit easily into a drawer or cupboard when not in use. It is light in weight and easy to clamp on the kitchen table or sink. Size of grinding wheel 4 in. by 1 in. thick.

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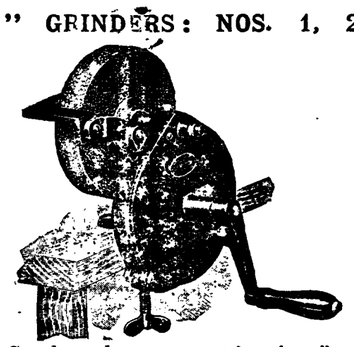

This grinder will fit handily into a tool chest, but it is big enough to do the largest tool grinding required by the carpenter or mechanic who goes out on the job. Size of grinding wheel, 5 in. by 1 in. thick.

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Just the right size Grinder to have a permanent place at end of bench in small repair shops or private garages. Convenient for sharpening monument workers' lettering tools. Size of grinding wheel, 6 in. by 1 in thick.

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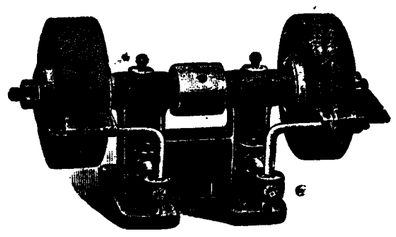

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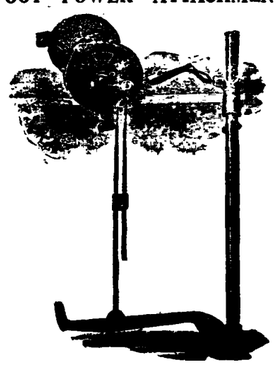

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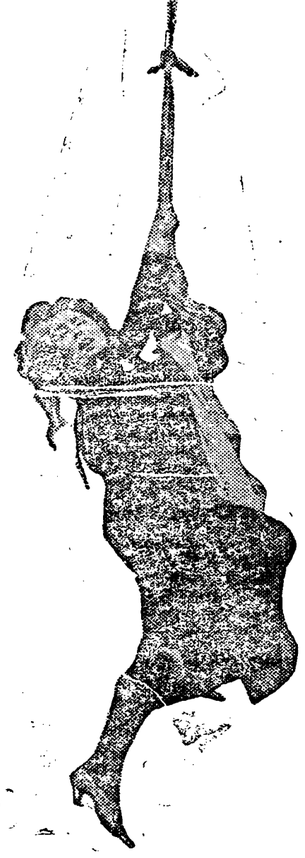
WITH WARNER OLAND AND EILEEN PERCY



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The leader of the unmerciful "Evil Eyes" would overpower her.

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The rope would be cut from above.

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It started in a Motion Picture Studio.
A Murder was committed.
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That's what the fatal film disclosed.
But who turned the crank of the camera?
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See the Start! Follow the Mystery!

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TODAY AT
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1, 2, 3 Episodes.
See the Start! Follow the Mystery!!

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"Sie 'Em Wapi, stop them for my sake" and Wapi tore on her enemy.

Only 3 Days More

TO SEE THIS WONDER FILM

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adapted from the story "Wapi, the Walrus" in Good Housekeeping"

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Can a shadow scream? See "The Screaming Shadow."

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A Comedy and the Topical Budget in the Programme.

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New Underwood Typewriters, all sizes	
Remington 10, Factory Re-built, as new,	
Corona Folding No. 3 with Case, New	200

NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road Bombay

RUPEES 120 will bring you an Improved Model of BABY FOX PORTABLE TYPEWRITER equipped with all modern devices. Special improved Fractional Key-board and Compact Carrying Case. Weight 7 lbs. All spares stocked. Why buy a second-hand Typewriter when we offer you a brand new Typewriter for this price? Take opportunity of our special low introductory price. It is subject to change without notice. Buy to-day from Sole Agents: THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., 36, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay. 'Phone 4869.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—ROOMS, BLOCKS and SHOPS for high class opposite Bandra Station. Abdul Rehman Manzil. Apply M. ESSACK, Tailors and outfitters, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort. 6551

TO LET.— OFFICE ROOM in Fort, most central vicinity near old Share Market. Apply Box No. 1490, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6703

TO BE LET—An up-to-date FURNISHED BUNGALOW, surmounted by nice Compound with Garden at Nepean Sea Road. Specially for Princes and nobles. Apply MADHAVDAS GOKALDAS, Walkeshwar Road, No. 4, Dadyseth Estate. 6514

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

WANTED—A SURVEYOR, having good experience of surveying, levelling and preparing plans and estimates on a consolidated pay upto Rs. 70 per mensem according to qualifications. Preference will be given to a man having passed sub-overseer's test from any Engineering College. Applications supported by copies of testimonials should reach the undersigned's office before 10th December 1920.

(Sd.) T. A. ANDREW,
Executive Engineer,
Dharwar Irrigation.

Dharwar, 27th November, 1920. 6683

NOTICE.

THE WADIA WOOLLEN MILLS, LIMITED.

FOR SALE: EMPTY PACKING CASES OF LOOMS, BUTTERWORTH & DICKINSON MAKE.

TENDERS are invited for sale of empty packing cases of looms Butterworth and Dickinson Make, lying at the Company's Honk-Kong Mills and will be receivable at the registered Office of the Company, Canada Building, Fort, Bombay, uptil 5 p.m. (S.T.) of Wednesday, the 15th December, 1920. For particulars apply to the Manager, Hong-Kong Mills, Chinchpokli Cross Lane, Bombay.

HUSSEINBHOY PILANI WADIA & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 1st December, 1920. 6678

THE NEW MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Mofussil Company, Limited, will be held at the registered Office of the Company, 27, Hummum Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st December, 1920, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1920, and to sanction the declaration of a Dividend and Bonus.
2. To elect a Director in pleace of one who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 24th November to 8th December, 1920, both days inclusive, during which period the Account Books of the Company will be open for inspection of Shareholders

By order of the Directors,
PAUL J. NEGREPONTE,
Managing Director.

Bombay, 24th November, 1920. 6463

NOTICE.

WANTED—INDIAN LOCOMOTIVE DRIVERS for branch line working. Applicants must have had at least two years' previous railroad driving experience, must have good references, and be able to speak, read and write a fair report in English. Starting rate Rupees 50 p.m. rising to Rupees 105 p.m. plus mileage. Apply in person bringing references, to LOCOMOTIVE SUPERINTENDENT, G. I. P. Railway, Parel, Bombay. 6643

NOTICE.

WANTED for Wankaner High School, a GRADUATE, an UNTER-GRADUATE and 3 MATRICS. Pay Rs. 75 to 100, Rs. 45 to 60 and Rs. 30 to 40 according to qualifications. Those taking an honest interest in the profession will be preferred. Apply to or see personally with testimonials if any.

J. M. DAVE,
Educational Secretary,
6628 Wankaner State.

NOTICE.

IT IS NOTIFIED for the information of general public that the Goraksha Mondal, Ltd. (a company which has been incorporated with a capital of one crore of rupees) has been duly registered under the Indian Companies Act of 1913-14.

BHAGAT BROS., LTD.
Managing Agents.
Goraksha Mondal, Ltd.
6452 3, Bentinck Street, CALCUTTA.

THE AKOTE COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NINETEENTH DIVIDEND of Rupees Thirty per share will be paid on and after the 1st of December, 1920, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m. (S. T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay, to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 15th November, 1920, and that the Dividend Warrants will be issued to them on their application in person or in writing to the undersigned

By order of the Board,
V. J. VARDE & Co.,
6515 Agents.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S JOINT SERVICE CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing about.
Canadian Pioneer	5,500	26th November, 1920
Boyne	4,500	29th December, 1920.
Canadian Conqueror	5,500	6th February, 1921.
Trewyn	5,150	3rd March, 1921.

For particulars of freight, etc., apply to Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents. 6704

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE ELPHINSTONIAN SOCIETY.

THE FIFTH DINNER of the members of the Elphinstonian Society will be held at the WILLINGDON SPORTS CLUB on WEDNESTAY, December, the 8th H. E. the Governor of Bombay has graciously consented to be the guest of the Society. The inclusive charge for dinner, wines and smokes will be Rs. 15 per head. Members intending to join should write to Prof. D. D. KANGA, Hon. Secretary, Elphinstone College, on or before WEDNESDAY, December the 1st. 6656

THE WESTERN INDIA TANNERIES, LTD

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the REGISTERED OFFICE of this Company will be REMOVED to KRISHNA BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, with effect from 1st Dec. 1920. Letters should be addressed to Post Box No. 403, as usual.

PANDIT KAZI & CO.,
Managing Agents.

Bombay, 27th Nov. 1920. 6705

BOMBEY ELECTRIC SUPPLY & TRAMWAYS CO., LTD,

WANTED—Smart, intelligent young men as "A" Class INSPECTORS. Salary Rs. 65 to Rs. 80, plus 25 per cent. allowance: other conditions of service can be had on enquiry at the Office. Apply personally to the TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT.

Bombay, 29th November, 1920. 6635

READY WASTE FOR SALE.

TENDERS are invited for sale of all kinds of Waste in the Jam Mfg. Co., Ltd., and will be accepted in the Company's Office, at No. 4, Dalal St., Fort, till WEDNESDAY, the 8th December. All tenders must accompany Rs. 300 as deposit. Forms can be had from Co.'s Office.

Bombay, 29th November, 1920. 6682

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that the offices of the ORIENTAL FILM MFG. CO., LTD., are REMOVED to 11, TAMBRINE LANE, FORT, Bombay.

HARIRAM J. JOSHI,
General Manager.
6680

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. AMIR SHAKKAR DALAL, of Bandra Mahomedan inhabitant had contracted to sell to me the undermentioned property. As the said Amir Shakkar Dalal has now backed out of the said contract I am filing a suit for specific performance of the said contract and for damages etc.

The public are therefore informed of the said contract.

If notwithstanding this notice, anyone were to buy the same he or she will be bound by the said contract.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All those pieces o rparcels of land or ground, situate at Chakala in the registration Sub-District of Kurla, Taluka Salsette, District Thana, and bearing the following Entry, Survey Pot, Falni numbers and Area and assessment thereof.

Entry No.	Survey No.	Pot No.	Falni No.	Area.	Assessment.
46	2	6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11. 12,	1, 2,	0-36	Rs. as. ps.
				0-1¾	5 0 0
67	7		2	0-12	0 8 0
110	16	2, 3, 4, 5, 6		1-5	2 2 0
111	17	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8,		0-33¼	4 6 9
209	36		1	0-8	0 8 0
216	37		2	0-13	0 12 0
217	38	1	1, 2	0-6¼	
				0-1¼	1 0 0
222	39		5	0-1	0 1 0
262	44	5		0-2¾	0 8 0
268	,,	13		0-1¾	0 4 0
281	47		4	0-3	0 2 0
				0-1	
284	,,		7, 8, 9	0-14	0 10 0
				0-5	
297	49		2	0-1¼	0 4 0

Dated this 30th day of November, 1920.
CHHAGANLAL V TRIVEDI,
Purchaser.
6664

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

No. 3589 E 3599.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of administration of property and credits of GAYABAI, widow of Bajaba Gune, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Grant Road, without the Fort of Bombay .....Deceased.

RAMA BAYAJI GUNE, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitanto, a cart driver, residing at Sewri, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest to the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this eighth day of November, in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty, and in the Eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) E. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

The 9th day of November, 1920.
Messrs. BHIMJI & CO.,
Attorneys for Petitioner.

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

PROPOSED SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT SHEIK MEMON STREET KNOWN AS MUNCHERJI SETH'S AGIARY OR FIRE TEMPLE PROPERTY.

SEALED OFFERS are invited on behalf of the Turstees of the above Agiary or Fire Temple for the purchase of this valuable property, situate at Agiary Lane and Sheikh Memon Street, without the Fort of Bombay. It admeasures about 685 square yards and is bounded on the North partly by the property of Tribhuwandas Nathoobhoy and partly by other properties on the South by 2nd Agiary Lane, on the East by Agiary Lane and on the West by Sheikh Memon Street.

The particulars of the property and THE GROUND PLAN and the conditions subject to which the property is offered for sale may be inspected at any time during business hours at the office of the undersigned at No. 14, K. Hummum Street, Fort.

The undersigned will not be bound to accept any or the highest offer.

The offers must be received by the undersigned on or before the 15th day of December 1920 the latest.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Attorneys for the Trustees. 6618

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2495 of 1920.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint filed the 11th day of September 1920. Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27, O. V. rr. 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII, r. 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

GULAMHUSEIN ALLARAKHIA, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan inhabitant, residing at Chakla Street, outside the Fort of Bombay Plaintiff.

v/s

SULLEMAN MEGHJI, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan inhabitant, at present residing at Secunderabad (Deccan) Defendant.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominion beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India. Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiff have filed a Plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a Concise Statement, viz:—

The Plaintiff claims from the defendants Rs. 4,000 due on two receipts dated 13th September 1917 and 4th November 1917 for Rs. 2,000 each annexed to the Plaint herein with interest thereon and the costs of this suit, you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 11th day of January, 1921, at a quarter past eleven o'clock Standard Time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the Suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day beforementioned, the Suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness, Sir NORMAN CRANSTOM MACLEOD Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 21st day of September, 1920.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

W. J. HOWARD.
for Ag. Prothonotary.
W. J. HOWARD.

The 21st day of September, 1920.
Messrs. EDGELOW, GULABCHAND WADIA & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys. 6694

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS
80, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 8409.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO TIMBER MERCHANTS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, FURNITURE MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS.

AUCTION SALE OF 400 TONS TEAK SQUARES.

On MONDAY, the 6th day of December, 1920, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Auction at Sewri Pond, by order of Messrs. Haji Bachoo Varaya and Sons:—

Ex steamers lately arrived.

About 400 tons Rangoon, Bangkok and Moulmein Indian second-class teak squares.

AUCTION SALE of all the undivided one-sixth share, right, title and interest of the Mortgagor in Assets belonging to the Partnership Firm of Messrs. Adamji Peerbhoy and Sons and also under the last Will and Testament of the late Sir Adamji Peerbhoy and consisting inter alia of the tent and leather Factories at Sion and the Matheran Steam Tramway Company together with their machinery, plants, stock-in-trade and outstandings and engines and boilers, erections, rails and trade machinery and also of immoveable properties.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla & Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Mr. Peerbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy and in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee under the deed of mortgage dated 5th day of May, 1920, and made between the Mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will on SATURDAY, the 4th day of December, 1920, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, the said one-sixth Share, Right, Title and Interest of the Mortgagor in the properties specified in the said deed of Mortgage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mulla & Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their office at Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY, & CO.,
Auctioneers.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.

Auction Sale of 25 bags coffee, Singapuri Robesta (Transhipt).

On WEDNESDAY, the 1st December at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Seth Vaghji Luxmidas at his shop at Khand Bazar and on account and at the risk of Multani Veramal Budhanmal.

25 bags coffee Singapuri Robesta (Transhipt) Mark V L.

Auction Sale of 98 cases and 5 bales yarn.

On FRIDAY, the 3rd December at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms No. 25 Medows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Popatlal Girdharlal and Co. Agents of Nahum (Union Mills Department) of Manchester and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers The Rajkote Cotton Mills Co., Ltd.

49 cases yarn No. 22 S 10,000 lbs on paper tubes.

25 cases yarn No. 34 S 5,000 lbs weft on paper tubes.

5 bales yarn No. 22 S X Reeled 2,000 lbs.
8 cases yarn No. 50 S Warp 25,000 lbs.
2 cases yarn No. 40 S Warp 600 lbs.
2 cases yarn No. 70 S Weft 600 lbs.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed properties at Manwala Tank Road Mahim, and at Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar.

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th December at the times mentioned below, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the premises the undermentioned very valuable landed properties by order of Messrs. Motichand Davidas, Attorneys for the Mortgagees, Messrs. Keshavji Hirji, Ratansi Hirji and Cooverji Hirji, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors, Messrs. Hema Devji & Co. in pursuance of the Power of Sale reserved to the said Mortgagee under the mortgage and further charge dated the 2nd July 1920 and the properties secondly and thirdly described are subject to the Mortgage dated the 2nd May 1920, between Nathmal Hemaji, alias Nathmal Hemraj of the one part, and the said Mortgagee of the other part.

FIRSTLY—Property at Manwala Tank Road at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.): All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house and shed standing thereon, and also together with the coconut and other trees standing and growing thereon situate at Manwala Tank Road, Mahim, outside the Fort of Bombay, and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay contain by admeasurement 52,255 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 85, New No. 3626, Old Survey No. 261, and New Survey No. 1418 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 4159 (1) and 4159 (5) and 4161, and Street Nos. 5:0 and 5:0 (d) and 522, and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by the said Manwala Tank Road, on or towards the West and South by the property of the Bombay Woollen Manufacturing Co. Ltd, and on or towards the North by the property of Pedro Francisco De Souza.

SECOND & THIRDLY—Properties at Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.):

Secondly: All those pieces or parcels of land ground of the pension and tax tenure since redeemed containing by admeasurement 1,000 square yards or thereabouts with the messuages, tenements thereon situate at Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar, Mahim, without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No 243, New Nos. C1 De & E1, Old Survey No. 360 and New Survey Nos. 6a, 7, 8 & 8a/1445 and by the Municipality under G Ward Nos 4336 (7) and (8) and Street Nos. 664 F & G, which premises are bounded on the West by the property of Ramkrishna Raoji Jaolay, on the North by the property of Ramchandra Bhaik Jaolay, on the East by the Lady Jamshedji Road, and on the South by the property of Hareshwal Madhav Pandit thirdly described.

THIRDLY—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the pension and tax tenure since redeemed containing by admeasurement 440 square yards or thereabouts situate at Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar, Mahim without the Fort of Bombay, and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. C/3912 Old Survey No. 305 and New Survey No. 6/1445 and by the Municipality under G Ward No. 4304 (6) and Street No. 664 (C), and which premises are bounded on the West by the property of Ramkrishna Raoji Jaolay, on the North by the property of Vinayak Sadanand Joshi secondly described, on the East by the Lady Jamshedji Road, and on the South by a common passage and beyond that by the property of Vishwanath Madan.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had of Messrs. Motichand & Devidas, Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their Office at 13, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, or of the undersigned.

TO RAJAHS, MAHARAJAHS AND JEWELLERS.

A splendid opportunity to purchase really valuable and rare collection of jewellery belonging to the leading firm of Madras jewellers.

On SUNDAY, the 5th day of December, 1920, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), sharp, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, by order of Rai Bahadur Sir Hukamchand Sarupchand at his Pedhi at the Kalbadevi Road and on account and at the risk of Messrs. T. R. Tawker and Sons, the well-known firm of leading jewellers of Madras.

A very valuable and rare collection of large diamonds, emeralds, rubies and pearl jewellery worth several lakhs.

Detailed list can be had on application—Messrs. Malvi Mody Ranchordas and Co., Attorneys for Rai Bahadur Sir Hukamchand Sarupchand at their office at 79, Medows Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned and inspection of the said jewellery can be had on application to the said Rai Bahadur Sir Hukamchand Sarupchand at his Pedhi at Kalbadevi Road.

AUCTION SALE OF 756 BAGS JAVA WHITE SUGAR.

On THURSDAY, the 2nd of December at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Seth Popatlal Poonamchand at his shop at Khand Bazar and on account and at the risk of the following parties:—

On account and at the rosk of Janu Hassan:—

Ex. s. s. "DONGRA."
W S H J H J—251 bags Java White Sugar

On account and at the risk of Vadilal Sakerchand.

Ex. s. s. "DONGRA."
D E Ralli 254 bags Java White Sugar.

On account and at the risk of Seth Rasiklal Vadilal Yarn Merchant:—

Ex. s. s "DONGRA."
S D D T H A—180 bags Java White Sugar.
T W G H A—62 bags Java White Sugar.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 PACKAGES COTTON SHIKARI.

On FRIDAY, the 3rd of December, 1920, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the open ground opposite the gate of Dharamraj gully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market on account and at the risk of the undersigned defaulting purchaser from our auction sale.

Madhavji Dwarkersey, (of Dharamraj gully M. J. Market)

2 packages cotton Shikari 53in./54in. at the office of Khan and Khan.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st December, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF PIECE-GOODS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 1st December, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of the Insurance Office concerned:—

6 cases flowered tusore.
1 case cotton piece-goods (Khaki drill).
1 case serge lux.
(Slightly damaged by sea water.)

On SATURDAY, the 4th December, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cruickshank Road, second floor of the Telegraph Office Building, Fort, very valuable and handsome household furniture by Roberts, Wimbridge and McKenzi, rich glass, crockery and silverware dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiters, rich Persian and English carpets, electric hall, table and hanging lamps, electric table fans, rich pictures and oil paintings, drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, drawing room suite of sofas, rich artistic cabinets, table ornaments, old China vases, bicycle, writing tables, office chairs, glass door book-cases, single and double bedsteads, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, hat-stands, mirror almyrahs, verandah cane furintaure, perambulator ice chest, aluminium utensils, etc., etc. The property of H. M. Finch, Esq., Superintendent of Telegraph and others.

Catalogues will be ready and the property on view two days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KAMBEKER STREET.

Pursuant to the consent order made by the HighCourt, in Suit No. 1834 of 1919, on the 7th October, 1920, (Fatmabai and another vs. Rahmabai and others), and under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver herein, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will TOMORROW THURSDAY, the 2nd December at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises the following valu able property:—

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground messuage tenement or dwelling house thereon situate lying and being on the East side of Mahomed Hoosein Kambeker Street in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes formerly under No. 74 and 53 but now under B Ward No. 1016, Street Nos. 71-73, Kambeker Street, bearing New Survey No. 1523 and containing by admeasurement one hundred and thirty-nine and three ninths square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by sweepers passage, on or towards the West by the public road called Mahomed Hoosein Kambeker Street aforesaid, on or towards the North by the house formerly belonging to Supporabai, widow and now to Halimabai, widow and on or towards the South by the property formerly belonging to Memon Abdoola Hafiz and now to Haji Abdoola Noor Mahomed.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., Solicitors to the Receiver or to the Undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 4th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETTE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a cuantity of gray and coloured piece-goods etc.

At 2 p.m. (S. T.).

1 second hand nearly new canoe shape English built rubber tyred miniature landow.
1 second hand nearly new canoe shape English built rubber tyred victoria.
1 Square rubber tyred landow.
1 Handsome English built canoe shape rubber tyred victoria by offord with a handsome strong bay waler horse about 9 years and a set of horness by Dunnett and Co.
1 2½ H. P. motor cycle, 2 stroke miter new hands lamp pump etc., complete.
1 side saddle by Champion and Witton.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF 22 MOTOR VEHICLES AT THE TRIANGULAR SPOT OF THE COMMISSARIAT OFFICE COMPOUND, OPPOSITE THE TOWN HALL, FORT.

Under instructions from the President, Bombay Presidency, War Relief Fund, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 10th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place:—

22 motor vehicles lorries, ambulances, charabons vans, etc., by different makers. Ford, Overland, Garford, Hupmobile, Harford, etc., etc.

The above will be sold in different lots to the highest bidders and will be on view three days before the sale.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF STEEL BEAMS.

On TUESDAY, the 7th December, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Sakli Street, Byculla, in the compound of Godrej Soap Factory, opposite Municipal Ward Office, by order of the concerned:—

7 large Steel Beams 44ft. long 2·9 inches deep and 1 foot broad about 3 tons each.

The above is now on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES, AT CHAUPATI, WALKESHWAR ROAD.

Suit No. 2493 of 1920.

Syed Mahomed Hoosein Kaplani.

vs.

Hajee Mahomed Fatma and others.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed herein, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 12th December, 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following property:—

All these two pieces or parcels of land or ground situate, at Chowpati on the North side of Walkeshwar Road in the City and Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, which pieces of land have been consolidated into one piece which has been computed to contain a total area of 2,299·42 square yards or thereabouts (and which shall for the purposes of these presents be deemed to contain that area be the same more or less) and which is bounded on or towards the North the property of Dady Seth Charity Trust, on or towards the South by the Walkeshwar Road, on or towards the East by Plot No. 10 agreed to be leased to H. M. Darawalla, and on or towards the West by Plot No. 7, agreed to be leased to Khanzabai wife of Haji Mahomed Madni, which said piece of land is known as plots Nos. 8 and 9, on the Dady Seth Charity estate at Chowpatti and which said piece of land forms a portion of the land belonging to the Trustees registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 323 and others New No. 2131 and others Old Survey No. 12 and New Survey No. 7297, and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Bombay Municipality under D Ward No. 2477 (1), Street Nos. 365-397-403 together with all the buildings and premises now erected and built thereon.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Little and Co., Attorneys for the Receiver, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES, at Ally Mahomed Khan Street and Nagpada.

Suit No. 2498 of 1920.

Syed Mahomed Hoosein Kazrani.

vs.

Haji Mahomed Fatma and others.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed herein, Messrs.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.—(Contd.)

BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, the following properties, on their respective premises on the following days and time:—

On SATURDAY, the 18th December, 1920. at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being on the West side of Ally Mahomed Khan Street, and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by actual admeasurement 1,451 square yards out stated in the title deeds to contain 1,348 5-9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 728 and New No. 3335, Old Survey No. 2497, and New Survey No. 3649, and in the book of the Collector of the Municipal Assessment under B Ward No. 3449 and Street No. 5 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the West by Babula Tank, on or towards the North by the property formerly belonging to Mirza Alli Mahomed Khan and now belonging to Sultan Nawaz Jung of Hyderabad, on or towards the South by the property formerly belonging to Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan and now belonging to Aga Sayed Mahomed Kazrani.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the stable standing thereon, situate, lying and being in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, fronting on the East side of Ally Mahomed Khan Street, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 728, New No. 3335, Old Survey No. 2497 and New Survey No. 3647, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under B. Ward No. 3446 and Street No. 1-2 5, containing by actual admeasurement 277 square yards but stated in the title deeds to contain 256 2-9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Burial ground on or towards the West by the said Ally Mahomed Khan Street, on or towards the North by the said Ally Mahomed Khan Street, and on or towards the South by a quarry and the burial ground.

THIRDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage or tenement and other buildings standing thereon situate at Alli Mahomed Khan Lane near the Jail Road without the Fort, in the City of Bombay, fronting the said Alli Mahomed Lane of the West side thereof, in the Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 849 square yards or thereabouts be the same more or less registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No. 730, New Survey No. , and assessed in the books of the Assessor of Bombay, Municipal Taxes under Ward B No. 3459, Street No. 6 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Nazroodin Tayabjee on or towards the South by the property of Jamadar Edeason Bin Abdoola, on or towards the East by the said Ali Mahomed Khan Lane and on or towards the West by the Babula Tank.

On SUNDAY, the 19th December, 1920. at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece of land situate on the North side of the Main Road, on the First Nagpada Estate of the Board in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, which piece of land has been computed to contain a total area of four hundred and fifty-three decimal thirty three square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the North by a passage, on the East by Plot No. 30 B of the said estate, on the South by the said road and on the West by Plot No. 30 D of the said estate which said piece of land is known as Plot No. 30 C. of the said estate and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3692 and assessed by the Municipolity under E Ward No. 3300 (1) Street No. (3).

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Little and Co., Attorneys for the Receiver or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 1st December, 1920.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4927.

AUCTION SALE OF SHARES.

On FRIDAY, the 3rd December 1920 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 52 Medows Street by order of J. J. Sopher Esq. and on account and at the risk of Messrs. J. S. M. Moses the Sharebroker New Shares Bazar.

1 Share B. E. S. and T. Co., Ltd.
25 Shares E. D. Sasoon United Mills.
3 Preference Shares Tata Mills.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

On FRIDAY, the 3rd December, 1920, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 52 Medows Street Fort by order of J. J. Sopher Esq. and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchasers Messrs. J. S. M. Moses Sharebrokers of the New Share Bazar.

15 Shares ordinary Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd.
2 Shares Tata Hydro.
150 Shares New India Assurance Co., Ltd.
50 Shares of British Burmah Petrolium Co. Lt.
2 Shares B. E. S. and T. Co., Ltd.
2 Shares Tata Old Mills.
10 Shares Indian Cement Co., Ltd.
1000 Shares Union Bank of India.
5 Shares New Grat Eastern Spy. and Wg. Co., Ltd.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 37 PACKAGES GREY ENGLISH DHOTIES.

On SATURDAY, the 4th December, 1920, at 4 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at Mulji Jetha Market opposite Dharmraj Gali, by order of Sheth Keshaulal Panjiram and on account and at the risk of Thokker Mathura das V. ram of Mulji Jetha Market, Dadar Gali who has failed to take delivery of 37 packages Grey English Dhoties purchased in partnership under the name of Messrs. Brijlal Manilal from Messrs. E. D. Sassoon.

37 packages Grey English Dhoties including:—

2 packages 10-11 yds., 45 in., No. 805 or others.
3 packages 11-12 yds., 45 in., Chola No. 805 others.
4 packages 11 yds., 50 in., No. 795 or others.
3 packages 11-12 yds., 44 in., Cholas No. 7447 or others.
3 packages 8-11 yds., 44in., No. 7447 or others.
3 packages 8-11 yds., 45 in., No. Delhi Darbar or others.
5 packages 8-12 yds., 50 in., No. 805 or others.
2 packages 8-12 yds., 45 in., No. "C C C" or others.
5 packages 8-12 yds., 45 in., No. Sarswati or others.
4 packages 8-9 yds., 45 in., No. "C C C" or others.
2 packages 8-9 yds., 45 in., No. 805 or others.
2 packages 8-9 yds., 45 in., No. 795 or others.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st December, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay).

AUCTION SALE of very valuable vacant piece of land having a wide frontage at Vile-Park on the Bombay Ghor Bunder Road, B. B. and C. I. Railway Line.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will by order of the Owner, sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 12th December, 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) the undermentioned property on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece of vacant land or ground admeasuring 9514 square yards or thereabouts, situate in the village of Vile-Park in Chhastee Taluka of Thana District bearing Survey No. 191, 192, 196, Pot Nos. 3, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 20, 21 and Survey No. 3 and Pot No. 14 of all lands and bounded on or towards the East by Bandra to Ghor Bunder Road, on or towards the West by Survey No. 193 and Pot No. 19, Survey No. 192, Pot No. 4, Survey No. 192, Pot No. 1 land, on or towards the North by Survey No. 191 and Pot No. 1, Survey No. 191 Pot No. 2, Survey No. 191 Pot No. 2, Survey No. 191, Port No.17, Survey No. 191, on or towards the South by Survey No. 192, Pot No. 5, Survey No. 192, Pot Nos. 6, 7 and 8 land.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia and Co., Attorneys for the Tender at the Office 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned auctioneers.

The above land is situated between Vila Parle and Andheri Station and is adjecent to Minoo Villa, opposite Sethia Cottage.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO HOSPITALS, MEDICAL MEN, MEDICAL STORES SUPPLIERS AND OTHERS.

SALE OF VARIOUS KINDS OF SPLINTS AND BOTTLES AND JARS BY ORDER OF THE DISPOSAL OFFICER SURPLUS MEDICAL STORES.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co., will by order of the Disposal Officer, surplus Medical Stores sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 9th and FRIDAY, the 10th December, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) each day at No. 11 Base Depot Medical Stores: No. 1 Shed Alexandra Docks, a large stock of splints and bottles consisting of Arms, upper and fore arms, elbows, wrists, foot pieces, thigh wire, legs, and various kinds of splints and 1 lb. to 3 gallons jars and 4 oz. to 6 lbs. bottles.

The stock can be inspected to the above depot three days before the sale between 2 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

SORABJI CAWASJI & CO.,
Auctioneers

Bombay, 1st December, 1920.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 PACKAGES WASHING CHECKS.

Under instructions from Mr. Dwarkadas Gordhandas and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Shah A. K. Premchand who is doing business at Mulji Jaitha Market English Gally, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 4th December, 1920 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Mulji Jaitha Market, Champa Gully.

5 Packages Washing Checks of Mr. B. Reif's Indent.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st December, 1920.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4989.

AUCTION SALE of Unserviceable Materials and Stores, at the G. I. P. Railway Stores Depot Parel.

On TUESDAY, the 14th December, 1920, at 1-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MENESSE & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the G. I. P. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel:—

A quantity of old and unserviceable materials and Stores, consisting of empty casks, K. oil tins lamps of Sorts, Chunam pans, drums, paint kegs, varnish tins, G. I. buckets, forges, old files, hoop iron, stoves of casks, trolly wheels, Manila rope, leather cuttings, cloth cuttings, canvas and leather pipes, I. R. cutting and scrap, vacuum pipes, clocks and watches, beaters, hammers, augers, electric, glass scrap, ink bottles, tin lining, bullock carts, kerosine oil empty tins and cases, and sundry other stores.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down, and the balance must be paid and the materials removed within 14 days excluding Holidays from the doy of sale failing which ground rent will be charged by the railway Company.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st December, 1920.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 2,000 EMPTY OIL CASKS.

Under instructions from Messrs. D. Abraham and Sons, the BOMBAY AUCTION COMPANY, will sell by Public Auctio at Byculla on the premises of Mr. Sitaram Sokharam, Gold Mohur Castle, Byculla Bridge, on TUESDAY the 7th day of December, 1920, at 9-30 o'clock in the morning 2,000 Empty Oil Casks (40 gallons) on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers Messrs. Charles Booth and Co., (Calcutta) Ltd., Bombay Branch, Dharavi.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of the sale.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay 1st December, 1920.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay
LAMINGTON ROAD

JACK DEMPSEY

The world's Heavy-weight Champion in a Tremendous and amazing Serial

DAREDEVIL JACK

Episode—5 A Race for Glory
Episode—6 A Skirmish of Wits

PATHE GAZETTE
Latest

JOHNNIE RAY
IN
JIGGS IN SOCIETY

A Riotous Comedy in 2 PART

Time 7; 8-45 & 10-30 p.m. Daily
Matinee—on Saturday & Bank Holidays at 5 p.m. & Sunday 3-30 & 5-15 p.m.

POPULAR PRICES
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

It is Universally Acknowledged that

Aet Srehtorb J. C.

IS UNEQUALLED IN

Flavour and Aroma

Messrs. C. J. Brothers will pay Rs. 100 to the first informer who will prove that C. J. Brothers' Tea is not pure Nilgiri Tea.

The Customers get their tea direct from their tea gardens of Ootacamund.

A trial will satisfy the readers. Can be had in red canisters at all grocers.

Managing Proprietors:—

C. J. Brothers,

Bombay, No. 14, DADAR.

Agents all over India.

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Opportunity
FOX

Standard Typewriters, (office Modal), equipped with all time & labour-saving devices and many exclusive Features. List Price Rs. 420 are offered for one month only at special introductory low price of

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W. & G. FOYLE, Ltd.,
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THE WEATHER.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 30th November 1920, giving date for the preceding 24 hours,

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded in the extreme north of the division. Humidity is in defect except at Delhi. Day temperature is above the average at Hissar; night temperature is above normal in the north Punjab, the excess amounting to 17° at Rawalpindi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at Agra. Day temperature is above the average in the west of the division; night temperature is nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at Ajmer and Jacobabad. Day temperature is nearly normal; night temperature is above the average at Bikaner and in Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are heavily clouded at Rajkot, but are clear or only lightly clouded elsewhere Humidity is in defect at Neemuch, but is in excess in north Gujarat. Cutch and Kathiawar. Day temperature is above the average in Central India West; night temperature is above normal at Rajot and Bhuj.

The Central Provinces:—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect. Day temperature is above the average; night temperature is below normal at Nagpur and Chanda.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess at Bombay and Karwar and in defect at Ratnagiri. Day temperature is nearly normal; night temperature is below the average at Karwar.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect. Day temperature is above the average at Malegaon and in Hydrabad; night temperature is below normal at Poona, Bijapur and Nizamabad.

General Remarks.—Rain has fallen locally in south-east Madras and south Malabar. Negopatam reports a heavy fall of 5.07" and Trivandrum has had 1·23". A disturbance from the west has given moderate cloud in the extreme north of the reporting area and rough seas are reported from stations about the entrance to the Persian Gulf.

Forecast.—No large change appears likely.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 29th Nov. 1920.

Rain has fallen locally in south-east Madras and on the south Burma Coast. Negapatam reports three inches and Cuddalore one.

The western disturbance is giving cloud in the extreme north of India.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON TUESDAY, THE 30th NOV. 1920.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade: Maximum (past 24 hours)	Temp. in Shade: Minimum (past 24 hours)	Rain-fall: past 24 hours	Rain-fall: Total, 1st June to date	Rain-fall: Departure since 1st June
PERSIAN GULF—					
Bushire					
Jask	86	64		0	−0·29
Muskat	86	71	9	0	−0·37
Do.					
PUNJAB—					
Multan	74	47	6	0	−0·19
Sargodha	77	44	5	0	−0·26
Lahore	71	44	5	0	−0·01
Hissar	68	39	3	0	+0·42
Ambala	67	46	5	0	−0·39
Delhi	70	42	8	0	−0·13
UNITED PROVINCES.					
Agra	71	43	1	0	−0·13
Fatehpur	70	46	8	0	−0·2
Jhansi	74	40	6	0	−0·14
Nowgong	67	48	4	0	−0·28
Allahabad	79	38	8	0	−0·16
RAJPUTANA & CENTRAL INDIA.					
Jacobabad	78	51	4	0	−0·07
Kartabi	81	37	0	0	−0·05
Ajmer	65	44	4	0	−0·18
Jodhpur	85	50	3	0	−0·10
Kotah	87	52	5	0	−0·05
Mount Abu	78	57	4	0	−0·21
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—					
Bhuj	92	60	1	0	−0·09
Dwarka	84	71	2	0	−0·01
Veraval	84	63	8	0	−0·43
Rajkot	91	55	0	0	−0·21
Nowanagar Para	91	60	0	0	−0·26
Surat	84	60	1	0	−0·52
Ahmedabad	91	56	5	0	−0·15
Deesa	88	75	8	0	−0·11
Neemuch	86	60	8	0	−0·15
Indore	80	54	4	0	−0·33
CENTRAL PROVINCES—					
Jubbulpore	81	48	7	0	−0·53
Nagpur	78	58	0	0	−0·43
Akolah	86	63	0	0	−0·36
Amraoti	84	61	0	0	−0·47
Hagpur	80	58	0	0	−0·44
Chanda	85	62	4	0	−0·14
Chhindwara	81	50	3	0	−0·39
BOMBAY—					
Bombay	88	77	4	0	−0·44
Mahabaleshwar	65	57	5	0	−0·75
Dahanu	85	66	4	0	−0·14
Karwar	89	68	2	0·15	−1·72
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—					
Malegaon	89	54	4	0	−1·53
Ahmednagar	87	60	2	0	−0·64
Poona	87	57	2	0	−0·57
Sholapur	92	66	2	0	−0·54
Bijapur	87	63	1	0	−0·34
Belgaum	85	58	1	0	−0·31
Aurangabad	84	53	3	0·02	−1·23
Nizamabad (Indpt.)	89	53	3	0	−0·53
Hyderabad	87	59	2	0	−0·61
Kurnool	88	60	4	0	−0·52
MADRAS & CEYLON					
Negapatam	86	69	0		
Calicut	86	68	0	4·84	+2·02
Cochin	86	72	0	7·00	+2·37
Colombo	82	76	4	7·76	+1·67
MADRAS MORNING (MADRAS & MYSORE—					
Kodaikanal	65	53	9	9·62	−4·48
Masulipatam	89	73	7	9·2	−1·80
Bellary	85	61	2	7·80	−0·48
Cuddalore	83	71	4	30·56	+17·51
Madras	77	65	3	2·72	+0·0
Bangalore	77	61	3	7·0	+2·74
Trichinopoly	78	69	3	11·0	+13·91
Negapatam	74	71	9	23·2·53	49·76	31·44

MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP

IS THE IDEAL REMEDY FOR
PAINS AFTER EATING
FLATULENCE
HEADACHES
BILIOUSNESS
ACIDITY
CONSTIPATION
INDIGESTION

One of the most common symptoms of Indigestion is that which takes the form of pains after eating: evidence that your digestive organs are not capable of properly performing their functions.

To tone, strengthen and stimulate stomach, liver and bowels—the principal organs of digestion—you should take Mother Seigel's Syrup. This digestive remedy goes to the root cause of the trouble and eradicates it, and enables you to digest what you eat and to secure from food the nourishment it contains.

Put it to the test after your next meal. Mother Seigel's Syrup is also obtainable in Tablet form.

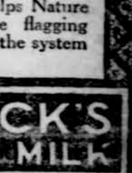
STOMACH AND LIVER TROUBLES

The Rajah as well as his subjects, find in Horlick's Malted Milk an ideal Food-drink, for not only is it delicious in flavour, but it helps Nature to brace up the flagging energy and tones the system completely.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

is packed in Glass Bottles, made in 3 sizes.

Can be obtained of all Stores and Bazaars in the East. No cooking, add water only



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Untouched by hand

Prepared as directed, forms a perfect diet for Infants and Invalids.

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Glycose Untouched By Hand

is Mellin's Food mixed with milk. Water only has to be added to prepare it for use.

MELLIN'S FOOD BISCUITS

For children after weaning.

Sample of Mellin's Food and Handbook for Mothers sent on receipt of 2 anna stamps by Messrs. LATHAM, ABERCROMBIE & CO., BOMBAY.
Mellin's Food, Ltd., Peckham, London.

Commercial Corporation Ltd.

with which is incorporated

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A High-Class Guaranteed LEVER WATCH FREE.

The four lines of letters in this square stand for two boys and two girls' names. We guarantee to send you, Absolutely Free, one of our famous guaranteed Lever Watches (ladies' or gent's) if you send us the correct names; but you must comply with our conditions, and promise to show the Watch to your friends, as we wish to advertise our goods. If none you like, nothing to try, so send at once, with stamp for reply.

London General Supply Assoc'n

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

Liverpool, Nov. 29th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's price.
Nov.	10.70
Dec.	10.58
Jan.	10.62
Feb.	..
Mar.	10.55
Apl.	10.59
May.	10.53
June.	..
July	10.60
Aut.	..
Sep.	..
Oct.	..

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, Nov 27th.

Total in Sight	4,066,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	262,000
East Indian " "	198,000
American " "	4,156,000
Other " "	316,000
Total Sales	18,000
East Indian Sales	500
East Indian Stock	86,000
East Indian Forwarded	1,900
East Indian Imports	1,700
East Indian Speculation	5,200
American Afloat	200,000
East Indian Afloat	140,000
Total Afloat	263,000

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Nov. 27th.

Rentes 3%	55 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	49 1/8
" 2 months hence	49

Closing Tone of Silver:—Little offering. Only moderate demand.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 7% since 15th April 1920.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	6 11/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	6 13/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	7 1/8
" " " 6 "	7 1/4
Bar Gold (per oz.)	117/7
Interest day to day loans	5 1/2
" 7 day market loans	5 1/2
Telegraphic Transfers	..
Consols 2½%	44 1/2
Rupee Paper 3½%	39
Indian Stock—3½% Sterling Loans	54 1/4
Government Securities 3%	46 1/2
On London at Paris ..Francs	57.50

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£14½
Hong Kong Bank	£114 1/2
National Bank	£41

WAR LOANS.

London, Nov 27th.

Funding Loan 4% 1960 90	£66 5/8
Victory Bonds 4%	£73 1/8
War Loan 5% 1920/47	£83

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Nov. 27th.

WHEAT.

Prices of Argentine and Australian wheat have been officially reduced 5 from 29th instant.

Wheat afloat to U. K. Qrs. .. 1,435,000

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore Real Bold Nov-Dec. Nominal £29 1/2

Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Nov.-Dec. Nominal £27 1/2

Tone of Rapeseed:—Lower to sell.

Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Nov.-Dec. Neglected. Nominal Value £27 1/2

Tone of Linseed:—

Linseed, Argentine (La Plata) Firmly held. Nothing doing.

Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Nov.-Dec. Sellers £10

Toria Rapeseed:—Nov.-Dec. Nominal £30 1/2

METALS.

English best Selected Cooper	£86
Standard Cooper G. M. B	£78
Cooper Braziers	£144
Yellow	14 1/2
Hard Spelter Nominal	30
Corrugated Sheets	£35

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta Nov.-Dec. Sellers	43
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Nov.-Dec. Sellers	44/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Karachi Nov.-Dec. Sellers	45

Tone:—

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Jan.-Feb.	1/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe Dec. Value	1/1½

Tone:—Dull.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

Bombay, Nov. 30.

Our market for ready cotton continues to be dull and declining in sympathy with bearish advices from America and Liverpool. The off-take is quite dominal and we are afraid we are not likely to see any activity in our market in the near future. There were sellers yesterday of new five Khamgam Akola at about Rs. 265 and Yeotmel Dhamangam at about Rs. 300, 310.

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Description.	Super-fine.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengal	260	250	240	..	Ready.
M.G. Sind					
Punjab	..	..	..	..	"
M.G. Oomra No. 4	..	..	250	265	.. "
M.G. Central P No. 1	..	335	320	305	.. "
M.G. Central P No. 2	..	320	305	290	.. "
M.G. Southern No. 3	..	..	..	..	..
Khandeish	..	..	250	230	.. ",

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m., on 29th Nov. 1920.

Cotton	12,039 Bales
Wheat	3,573 Cwts.
Linseed	364 "
Rape, etc.	238 "
Gingellyseed	1,101 "
Poppyseed	131 "
Groundnuts	1,428 "
Castorseed	18 "
Rice	82,050 "
Myrabollams	268 "
Cottonseed	6,114 "
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	3,961 "
Juwar	1,209 "
Masur	60 "
Barley	813 "
Ba ree	7,091 "
Coal	2,477 Tons.

DAILY COTTON REPORT.

Bombay's—Nov. 30th 1920.

American Rates Rulings Liverpool.

Jan.—Feb.	Mar.—April.
10.62 —47	10.55 —45

May—June	July—August.
10.53 —42	10.50 —39

Our opinion.—The ready market goes dull and dull gradually, as the mills and expotors are not the keen buyers. As long as the Liverpool and American markets do not improve, Local market will remain the same.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 30th 1920.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/6 1/2
Bank Demand	1/6 9/16
Dos. Acceptance 3m/s	1/7 1/4
Fcs. Demand	416
American Dollars	376
Hongkong "	229
Shanghai	303
Japan	190
Singapore	162 1/2

Market Steady.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS

Daily Quotation Rates.

Nov. 30th 1920.

	per lb.	Rs. a. p.
David	No. 10	0 15 6
Sapurji	No. 10 1/2	0 15 0
Curimbhai	No. 12 1/2	1 0 3
Sapurji	No. 6 1/2	0 13 0
Japan	No. 40/1	2 6 0
Do.	No. 42/2	2 6 0
Do.	No. 20	1 7 3

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds daily Quotations Bazaar rates.

Bombay, Nov. 30th 1920. 6-30 p.m.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat White, Delhi 70-30	62 0 0	9 8 0
" " Cawnpore 70-30	61 0 0	9 2 0
" Karachi Bangla	62 0 0	9 4 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	12 12 0	13 8 0
" " Cawnpore	12 12 0	13 8 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	13 8 0	14 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	15 4 0	16 0 0
" " Thin	19 8 0	15 4 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	90 0 0	—
" Gajar 75-25	85 0 0	—
" Gajar 50-50	80 0 0	—
" Black	70 0 0	—
Poppyseed, White	15 8 0	16 4 0
Groundnuts	76 0 0	—
Mowraseed	8 4 0	8 8 0
Barley	49 0 0	—
Castorseed	49 0 0	9 14 0
Cottonseeds	40 0 0	5 8 0

Forward	Rs. a. p.
Wheat May	9 7 9
Linseed May	16 4 9

CHEMICALS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

November 30.

The Market kept without important fluctuations. Demand is normal, Bloaching has rather poor demand. The rate kept steady at Rs. 18 and 29 for Japanese and English respectively. The quotations are as under:—

	Rs.
Bleaching Powder	20
Bleaching Powder Jap.	18
Sodium Sulphide	35/40
Zinc Chloride	40
Mag. Chloride	13/15
Caustic Soda 98%	30/32
Yellow Prussiate of Potash	1-12-0
Epsom Salt	10
Glauber Salt	6
Antimony Salt	2-6-0
Aniline Salt	1-10-0
Brown Sugar of Lead	45
White Sugar of Lead	55
Sulphate of Alumina	15-8-0
Litharge	30
Bichromate of Potash	135

MILL-STORES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

November, 30.

Heads kept steady. Roller Cloth has no depline in valuo. Roller skins continue dear as usual. Fillets have fair demand. Pickers Picking Bands are without fluctuations. Reeds kept steady at 4 to 5 annas per 100 dents, The unfavourable rate of exchange has been engaging the attention of the importers. The quotations have been almost the same.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 30.

S S Homefield, Warden, Rangoon.
S S British Sovereign, Collie Abadan.
S S Hannover, Cassen, Constantinople.
S S Kokshen Maru, Haykawa, Alexandria.
S S Luzon Maru, Ichikawa, Calcutta.
S S Chakla, Dorvell, Busreh.

DEPARTURE.

Nov. 30.

S S Kilindini, Burd, Alleppy, etc.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Aldebaron for Calcutta.
Steamer Luzon Maru for New York, etc.
Steamer Calicut for Calicut.

S S Homefield:—The B I S N Company's steamer Homefield, 5324 tons, Captain J. Warden arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of rice.

S S British Sovereign:—The S W Company's steamer British Sovereign, 2170 tons, Captain B. Collie, arrived in harbour yesterday from Abadan, with a cargo of fuel oil.

S S Hannover:—The steamer Hanover, 1634 tons, Captain D H Sassen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Alexandria, with troops.

S S Kohshen Maru:—The W and A Graham Company's steamer Kohshen Maru, 5460 tons, Captain J Haykawa, arrived in harbour yesterday from Alexandria, with a general cargo.

S S Luzon Maru:—The W. and A. Graham Coy's steamer Luzon Maru, 2871 tons, Captain Y. Ichikawa, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

S S Chakla:—The B I S N Company's steamer Chakla, 1727 tons, Captain H F Dorvell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and 184 passengers.

S S Kilindini:—The R E Collin Company's steamer Kilindini, 129 tons, Captain H W Burd, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Alleppy, etc., with a general cargo and 12 passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Tuesday, 30th Nov. 1920.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A	Kasado Maru	Kobe	3/12 O S Kaisha
D & E	Varzin	Antwerp	6/12 K N & Co
F	Clan Liudsay	Mangalore	2/12 J F & Co
G	Calicut	N F	N F R E Collin & Co
H	Karachi	N F	N F R E Collin & Co
H	Nour-El-Bahr	N F	N F P Padursee & Co
L	Egypt	N F	N F M M & Co
N	City of Spaata	Calcutta	2/12 Graham & Co
P	Gata Mendi	Antwerp	3/12 Graham & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Bahaduri	N F	N F	K N & Co
Irrawadi	N F	N F	K N & Co
Kaveri	N F	N F	K N & Co
Mahanadi	Karachi	30/11	K N & Co
Oporto	N F	N F	K N & Co
Ponani	Bhavnagar	1/12	K N & Co
Saraswati	N F	N F	K N & Co

MERREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Warialda	24 hours	1/12	M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Ouda	N F	N F	M M & Co
2	Kohshun Maru	Hamburg	3/22	W & A G & Co
3	Chakdara	Basra	2/12	M M & Co
4	Barjora	Basra	2/12	M M & Co
5	Kingsbury	Philadelphia	2/12	T Morrison & Co
6	Akbar	N F	N F	T Morrison & Co
7	Iran	P Gulf	1/12	P G S N Co
8	Jinsho Maru	Japan	1/12	N Y Kaisha
9	Frankdale	Calcutta	4/2	J Finlay
10	Kurmark	Karachi	13/12	J Finlay
12	Loyalty	Marseilles	N F	N Morarji & Co
15	Favignana	Genoa	N F	M Italiana
16	Ferrara	Momaharrah	N F	S W & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1	Irevethve	Colombo	2/12	M M & Co
2	Morwada	Karachi	4/12	M M & Co
3	H T Hannover	N F	N F	J F & Co
4	City af London	Karachi	8/12	K N & Co
5	Innsbruck	Triesto	4/12	L Triestino
6	Massillia	Liverpool	8/12	Graham & Co
6/7	Brito Mart	N F	N F	Oddissi & Co
7	Merkara	Antwerp	1/12	M M & Co
8	Moora	Karachi	6/12	J F & Co
9	Huntsend	London	8/12	Graham & Co
10	Warina	Basra	1/12	M M & Co
11	Banca	Japan	2/12	M M & Co
12	Scindia	Marseilles	2/12	Graham & Co
13	Artemisia	Dunkirk	1/12	Graham & Co
14	Narkunda	London	4/12	M M & Co
16	Binfield	Calcutta	3/12	M M & Co
17	Karadeniz	Suez	6/12	D R I M

HARBOUR WALL.

Abydos	N F	N F	I & P S N Co
Firoozi	N F	N F	T M & Co
Varsova	N F	N F	M M & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Merghele	2 days	1/12	Graham & Co

EXPORT.

Nov. 30.

S S Narkunda for London:—14 bales goat skin, A. Jusah; 7 cwt deer horns, H. A Esmail and Co.; 18 pkgs, cylinders, H. Curranee and Co.; 500 cwt. ajowanseed, Nolkert Bros.; 17 bdles, lamb skin, M. Saidahmed; 5 tons mirabollams, B. Sitaram and Sons; 33 cwt. aloes, A H Manuji; 1600 cwt. linseed, Louis Drefus; 4 cwt. F. Maws, H. Choeksee and Co.; 4892 cwt. linseed, Ralli Bros.

S S City of London for Liverpool:—200 bales cotton, J. Narandas and Co.

S S Massilies for Liverpool:—885 cwt. khismiss, Forbes F. Campbell.

S S Scindia for Liverpool:—4 pots Rosa oil, M. A. Patharia; 40 rwt. cottonseed oil cake, A Drust, 48 cwt. mustered M. Jaffer bhoy,

S S Keramies for Dunkirk:—2000 tons. M ore, King King and Co.

S S Artemisia for Leith:—4000 cwt. cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

S S Merkara for Antwerp:—4000 cwt. rapeseed, Bombay Co.; 148 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Merkara for Genoa:—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Merkara for Antwerp:—3680 cwt. rapeseed, Louis Drufus and Co.,

S S Kurmark for Antwerp:—50 bales cotton, R. Palunjee; 286 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 165 bales cotton, Patel Bros.; 110 bales cotton, V. Bros.

S S Kalyan for Antwerp: 200 cwt mustard seed, Volkart Bros.; 1000 tons M. ore, Shivrajpur Sundicate.

S S Koshun Maru for Hull:—2000 tons. Mag. ore, Turner Morrison and Co.

S S Koshun Maru for Hamburg:—1925 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 208 bales cotton, A. Drust; 220 bales cotton, K M Nathoo; 154 bales cotton, B. Balchand; 120 bales cotton, Govermul Sauirmal; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Mirghile for Antwerp:—800 cwt. buff horn, H. A. Esmail.

Merghile for Hamburg:—73 cwt. gum, P. Cooverji and Co.

S S Fairynanu for Genoa:—100 bales cotton, Artrico Boneschi; 1104 cwt. linseed, B G. Gorio and Co

S S Insburk for Trieste:—220 bales cotton, Patel Bros.; 32 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 7 cwt. coir bags, Cox and Co.; 105 bales cotton Khimji Vishram.

S S Kasado Maru for Kobe: 200 bales cotton T. M. K. Kaisha; 172 bales cotton, R D Tata: 600 bales cotton, Gosho K. Kaisha; 900 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, C. Bonanjee and Co.;

S S Kasado Maru for Yakohama:—100 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha.

S S Kasado Maru for Osaka:—100 bales cotton, Gosho Kaisha.

S S Jinsho Maru for Kobe:—124 bales cotton, Gosho K. Kaisha; 119700 tolas gold, Yokohama Specie Bank; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 6 cwt. ivory, H. Laljee and Co.

Jinsho Maru for Shanghai:—500 bales cotton, JoyoM anka Kaisha.

IMPORT.

Nov. 30.

S S Vergin from Manchester. Agents Killick Nixon and Co.;—646 cases cotton, 506 bales cotton, 15 cases cotton yarn, 209 bales cotton yarn, 4 cases cotton and wool, 7 cases letter files, 3 crates E. ware, 5 case E. ware, 52 case shovels, 50 case yarn, 48 case yarn, 3 cases wool, 138 cases closel and urinals, 22 cases lether belts, 3 cases colour, 15 cases safes, 7 cases stationery, 5 cases rubber tyres, 1500 cases soap, 213 casks tiles, 109 bags bottles, 1880 cases brandy, 4 cases port wine, 216 cases china clay, 227 cases wine.

S S Burjora from Basra. Agents, B. I. S. N Co.:—217 bags tobacco; 172 bags gum, 249 bags almond, 4 tins pearl, 14 bundles gold, 133 bags figs, 199 bags raisins.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTT, Nov. 29.

The market for jute mill shares opened with prices on a lower level but steaded up towards the close. The volume of business passing was small. Coal shares were dull with very little inquiry, business reported being negligible. In the miscellaneous section a fair turnover was reported with a noticeable inquiry for Central Provinces Cement and a decline in cotton shares. The following were the closing quotations:

Coal:—Bengal 910, Burrakur 53/8 odd lot. Central Bench 8/10 s 1, Sendra 29/4, Sutikdih 13.

Jute:—Albion (pref) 106, Anglo India 409, Anglo India (pref) 102, Auckland 332 and 342 s 1, Clive 273/8 and 276/8 s 1, Craig 10/2, Delta 704, Delta (pref) 93, Empire 84/8, Gourepore 1422/8 s 1, Howrah 49/4, and 49/12 1, Kamarhatty 1032 and 1037/8 s 1, Lansdowne 430 and 444/8 s 1, Lansdowne (pref) 103, Northbrook (pref) 102, Reliance 49/12 and 50/8 s 1, Waverley 13/8.

Miscellaneous:—Allahabad Bank 291/8, Bengal Bridge and Bolts 9/6, British India Tobacco 7/2, British India Corporation 11 (defd) 19, British Burma Petroleum 16/8, Burma Finance and Mining 9/4, Central Provinces Cement 8/2, Dunbar Cotton 473, Hume Pipe 11/4, Kesoram Cotton 15/8, Marshall Sons and Coy 8/12, Madan Theatres 11/12 1, Ryam Sugar 31/12, Steel Products 12/8.

Government Paper 3½ per cent was quoted at Rs. 51/8 and small lots were done at Rs. 51/14. War Bonds short loans 98/8, 1925 at 96/8 and 1928 at 97 6 per cent.

Exchange:—Bank Telegraphic Transfer one shilling six half pence and Demand Bills one shilling six five eighth pence

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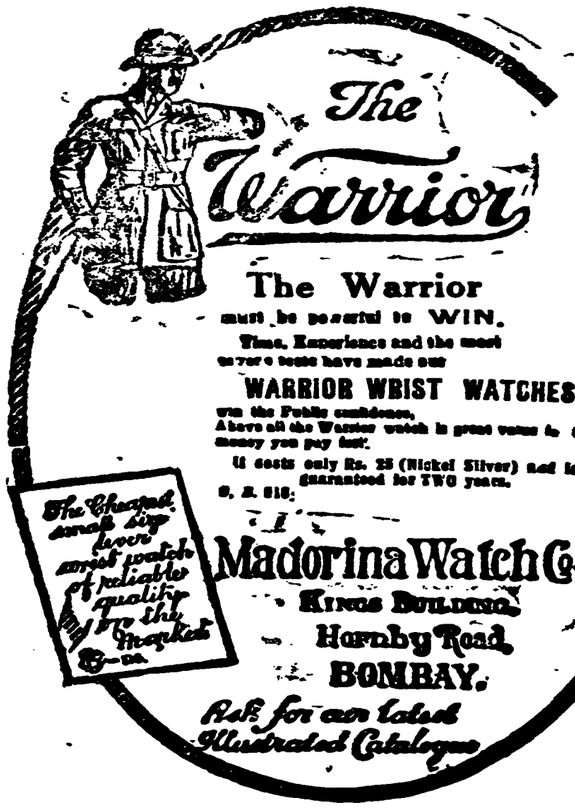
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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
The New Mofussil Company, Ltd., Ord. Genl. Meeting, 27, Hummam Street, 4 p.m.
Sir Arthur Yapp's Lecture on "The Red Triangle in War and Peace," Town Hall, 6 p.m. His Excellency Sir George Lloyd presiding.
Quadrangular Cricket: Presidency v. Parsis, Second Day, 11-30 a.m.

THURSDAY, December 2.

Quadrangular Cricket: Hindus vs. Mahomedans.

SATURDAY, December 4.

The s.s. Narkunda with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.
Physical Culture: Boxing and Jui-Jitsui display, Excelsior Theatre, 9-30 p.m.
Opening of the Musical Conference at 4-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

TALWALKAR HARI BALKRISHNA, B.A., LL.B.—Pleader, Baroda, Ex-Vice President of the Baroda Municipality, died on Tuesday of Bright's Disease at Dr. Bhawalé's residence at the Bhagirathi Building, Chikalwadi, Grant Road.

CHICHGAR.—Rustom M. Chichgar, J. P. of the Government shipping office died yesterday Funeral this morning (Wednesday) at 8 from his residence at Babulnath Road, Chaupaty.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The Mail Steamer Morea with the outward Mails of the 14th instant is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Saturday next.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed Mails for Shanghai and Japan per s.s. Jinsho Maru will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m., to-day.

With effect from the 1st December 1920 the hours of business at the G. P. O. will be as follows:—

Registered and Insured Letters and Uninsured Parcels from 7-30 a.m. to 5-0 p.m.
Money Orders and British Postal Orders from 10-30 a.m. to 4-0 p.m.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Communication with Colombo is now restored, but working is imperfect.

TILAK MEMORIAL FUND.

A meeting of the Tilak Memorial Fund Committee appointed in the Town Hall will be held at the Bombay Presidency Association Rooms on Saturday at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

THE INDIAN GUILD OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY.

"Prof. D. B. Naik of the Wilson College will deliver a public lecture on "Spectroscopy in Industry" at the Deccan Merchants' Association, Girgaon Back Road under Guild auspices. Time 6-15 p.m. Date 3rd Dec., 1920.

BOMBAY NATIONAL UNION.

A special General Meeting of the members of the Bombay National Union will be held at 735 Girgaon Road at 9-30 p.m., on Wednesday the 8th December 1920 to discuss and adopt the changes in the Rules, proposed by the Managing Committee.

NATIONAL HOME RULE LEAGUE.

The Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Branch of the National Home Rule League will be held this evening at 6-30 S. T.) at China Baug, Girgaum Back Road for adopting the Report for the year 1919-1920 and for electing Office-bearers and Managing Committee for the year 1920-1921.

COLOUR-MARKET.

Nov. 30.

The market is healthy and prices have advanced in many of the important Colours. Congo-Red has advanced about eight annas per lb. The quotation are:—

Congo-Red. Rs. 4 to 4/14/0 per lb
Magenta Crystals, Rs. 16 per lb.
Malachite Green Rs. 10 per lb.
Methyl Violet Rs. 9 per lb.
Direct Blue Rs. 4/8/0 per lb.
Direct Black Rs. 4/8/0 per lb.
Auramine Rs. 7 per lb.
Alizarine 20 per cent. (Ger). Rs. 250 per cwt.
Alizarine I. P. Rs. 850 to 900 per drum.
Sulpher-Black Rs. 1/12/0 to 2/8/0 per lb.

ENLARGED SPLEEN RUPTURE.

The Coroner held an inquest touching the death of Ambu Bala aged 22. It was stated that on Monday evening some coolies were putting a trolley load of iron pipes when a motor lorry came up which the deceased was driving. There was an altercation between Ambu Bala on one side and Mahadeo Dhondu and Rukmma of the other, and the former was assaulted. He fell down and his body was taken to the morgue. The deceased was given blows on his side with clenched first, and he was also kicked. The police surgeon gave evidence that the deceased had an enlarged spleen which was five and half times the normal weight. The cause of death was rupture of the spleen.

The jury returned a verdict of death caused by enlarged spleen having been ruptured on account of the assaults of Rukhma and Mahadeo during a quarrel.

TAKING LAW IN HANDS.

Owing to the activities of some Mahomedans to stop the drinking habit among their co-religionists there was some trouble at Duncan Road on Monday night. These people were picketting in front of the liquor shops and while people were coming out they caught them and blackened their faces. The men were then taken round some of the streets and people cried shame on them. The men, however, dispersed on the arrival of the police. Two men were arrested and placed before the Bench of the Hon. Magistrates at Girgaum and one of them was fined Rs. 8 and the other was given eight days' rigorous imprisonment.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

The total mortality during the 48th week ending 27th November, was 80 less than in the preceeding week; the death-rate registered was 42.89. The figures for the 48th week of 1919 were mortality 793 and death-rate 42.10; those for the week during the preceeding quinquennium (1915-19) were mortality 595 and death-rate 31.58.

The number of deaths from influenza during the week was 14 and that from diseases of the Respiratory system 344 against 16 and 343 respectively in the preceeding week. No notification of Influenzal, Pneumonia was received during the week. Of the total deaths 192 were among infants under one year of age. Thirty-seven deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who, at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the city.

Plague, small-pox and cholera were absent during the week.

The number of live births registered during the week was 440 against 488 in the 48th week of 1919 and 489 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1915-19.)

The total mortality of the city on Monday was 115 as against 111 last year and 85 in 1918.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

RIOTING AND LOOTING.

CONVICTION AND SENTENCE CONFIRMED.

Shivongouda Jumangouda and seventeen others.
vs.
The King-Emperor.

(Before the Chief Justice Sir Norman Macleod and Sir Lallubhai Shah.)

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. R. E. A. Elliott, Sessions Judge of Bijapur He found all the accused guilty of rioting and looting and sentenced them to various terms of imprisonment varying from 3 years to three months and fine under sections 147 and 395 of the Indian Penal Code.

The facts are briefly these:—

THE FACTS OF THE CASE.

There had been for sometime past intense antagonism between the Kshtryas and the Gangers in the village of Sidnath. The enmity between the Kshatryas and Gongers was described as ancestral and appeared to have continued for generations but has never been so intense as it has been under the Ganger, the present leaders of the two factions respectively. The enmity became leadership of Jumangouda and Mallapha acute last Moharam when two processions were formed on the last day instead of one as formerly, and Jumangouda is said to have got men from the neighbouring villages to come and swell the members in his procession. That much was undisputed that the village of Sidnath was divided into two factions. The cause of enmity arose from the fact that some time last year one Basappha a childless widower died leaving as his heirs three sisters, to two fields and a part of a house. This Basappa did not belong to Shidnath but married a Shidnoth girl and came to live at her parent's house. Somawa, one of the sisters of Besappa though married is said to have lived with and managed the house for Basappa after his wife died and the case for Jummangonda who was accused No. 1 in the lower court, but who was acquitted, was that in accordance with Basappa's wishes his other sisters passed a deed of release relinquishing all their rights over the estate of Basappa to Somawa. Thereafter Jummangouda bought the estate of Basappa from Somawa for Rs. 1,000. The case for the prosecution was that Somawo was the mistress of Jumangouda and that he get the signatures of the two other sisters on the alleged deed of release by fraud and the sisters never relinquished their claims to their shares in the estate of their brother Basappa, that Jumangouda paid Somawa nothing and the deed of sale was fraudulent and without consideration On October 19th 1919, Sangawa, one of the sisters who took objection to the deed came to Shidnath and consulted Mallappa Ganiger and as a result Jummongouda was gonda then decided to get the help from the neighbouring villages to help him in his work. The prosecution case was that those men were sent by one Desai, who is one of the accused, to teach the Gangers and their partizans a lesson for daring to obstruct Jammongouda. A mob of 36 or 40 persons was stated to have come from Gani and gone straight to Jummongouda's house Thence they started for Mallappa's house crying "Din Din". Mallappa was not there and so they broke open his house, broke everything breakable and then they went to other houses and looted them During this fight one man Ningava was killed. The police after due inquiries arrested 30 persons One of those 12 was acquitted by the Sessions Judge and the remaining 18 were sentenced to different terms of imprisonment.

THE DEFENCE.

The defence was that the first accused was assaulted seriously by Mallappa's party in the morning and after accused No 2 returned from Gani complaint was filed before the Police Patel who sided with the Mollapa's party. The Police Patel unwillingly took accused No. 2 and two others to Marwaris house where Mallapa's party was sitting. Then Ganya went to call those people out, but was dragged himself inside the house, brutally assaulted and was killed on the spot with fourteen wounds on his body.

The Sessions Judge in the course of his long judgment observed "the record in this case is a very heavy one and is a record chiefly of false evidence and much time had been taken in trying to get a grain of truth out of a mass of falsehood. We have the fact that the Police Patel says he was present during the whole of the looting at or near such house as it was looted and that looting took place inspite of his protests. This is borne out in regard to Marwari's house by the admission of accused No. 2 yet we find Ex. 72 contains no mention of the looting and no mention that Ganya was killed through that was common knowledge at that time. No satisfactory explanation of the reports is given. The only conclusion I can come to is that Vithalbhat, the police Patel, Ex. 93, and the Havildar Ex. 81 were bought over by Mallappa or that the first two were prepared to do anything that the Havildar suggested I have The disclosed enough of the Police investigation to show it was partial and to a large extent untrustworthy rightly or wrongly animated by a desire by hook or crook to implicate the Desai accused and Jummangouda in the offence of dacoity and to exculpate Mallappa and his friends for their share in the disturbance. I therefore consider it desirable to ignore completely the police investigation except so far as it concerns the production of property indubitably belonging to the men whose houses were looted and in circumstances which show that the property could not have been placed where it was found by the ubiquitous Mallappa or his satellites. It may be urged that if we ignore the Police investigation the accused ought all to be acquitted. I do not think so far the reason that though the prosecution witnesses all endeavoured to ignore the assault on Jummangouda, the immediate cause of the excesses of the partizans of Jummangouda from Gani Kop and Shidnath on the one hand and the accused deny all knowledge of looting on the other there is much in the case which is common ground or which is proved absolutely by circumstantial evidence. I am unable to hold that Jummangouda took any part in or was present at the looting or even instigated in it. In inflicting these apparently light sentences I take into account that the Mani object of the crowd was to punish the Ganiger and action for the assault on Jummongauda. This is shown by the fact that the looting was not indiscriminate but confined to those who had been actually reported to have assaulted Jummangouda or those who had taken part in the antecedent quarrel regarding the fence between Subraya's and Hanmawa's houses. The looting also I think resulted from the failure to find the assailants of Jummangouda and the result of the disappointment in not finding them in their houses. In this case I have paid no attention to the opinion of the Assessors who find all the accused not guilty as it is clear the case was beyond their grasp and they find that which are common to both prosecution and defence did not take place. Their view is that the Patel and Police have dressed up the case and the witness are such liars that it would be unsafe to convict any of the accused. I sympathise with that view but if it were applied all crime in this District would go unpunished and in my opinion in this case the looting of the five houses is underiably proved and by those accused whom I have convicted."

Their Lordships after hearing arguments confirmed the convictions and sentences and dismissed the appeals.

Mr. Jinnah with Mr. Hanmantrao G. Gumaste appeared for the accused.

The Government pleader represented the Crown.

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET CONTEST

PRESIDENCY VS. PARSIS.

FIRST INNINGS' TOTAL.

PARSEES FAR AHEAD.

Europeans—First Innings.	.. ..	171
,, Second Innings (for 4 wkt)	..	69
Parsis—First Innings.	.. .. ..	293

The start on the second day of the match between the Europeans and the Parsis was witnessed by a much larger crowd than on the opening day, their numbers increasing as the game progressed, and when the restart after the luncheon interval was made more than ten thousand spectators were present. Among those present were their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd who arrived shortly after 12 noon and watched the game for a considerable time and lunched with the teams in the afternoon. Cricket yesterday was much more attractive than on the previous day when the Presidency had taken no less than four hours to make their 171. Yesterday a much brighter display of batting was given by the Parsis, who took less than three hours to make a much larger total. They scored a hundred in 60 minutes yesterday morning and the pace was maintained practically throughout their innings, D. K. Kapadia, S. M. Chothia, S. Gandhi and B. Mirza especially treating the spectators to some very attractive cricket. As the result of the two days' play, the Parsis stand in a very strong position and should win the match by a fairly substantial margin of wickets. Overnight the Presidency had made 171 to which the Parsis had replied with a total of 28 without loss. Resuming their play yesterday, the Parsis were able to carry their overnight total to 293 before the side was out. The Presidency then went in to bat a second time with an adverse balance of 122 runs and had only made 69 when time was called, having lost four wickets in making that score. Barring the proverbial uncertainties of the game, a big defeat stares them in the face, and even if the game result in a draw of which there is very little likelihood. the Parsis have on the results of the first innings won the privilege of playing in the final game of the tournament on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday next.

PARSIS' LEAD

The Parsis were able to secure a substratical lead on the results of the first innings yesterday which practically ensures them a victory in this game and entitles them to compete in the final match of the tournament even if the present contest results in a draw of which, as stated above, there is very little indication at present. The total of 293 which they hit up yesterday was a creditable performance, nearly everyone of their batsmen rendering a good account of himself with the bat. Driver and Reporter made a good beginning by putting on 44 for the first wicket and later on two more useful partnerships followed, Gandhi and Chothia adding 76 for the third wicket and Chothia and D. K. Kapadia making a fine fourth-wicket stand which realised 53 runs. Wickets fell comparatively cheaply after that, but B. Mirza indulging in some vigorous hitting was able to add substantially to his side's total and was unbeaten with 40 to his credit when the Parsi innings terminated. The highest individual score on the side was knocked up by D. K. Kapadia, the famous Parsi batsman, who playing in brilliant fashion, hit the ball all-round the wicket, sending it no less than ten times to the boundary and once lifting it clean over it. He especially drove in splendid style, putting a lot of strength into his strokes and received an ovation on his return to the pavilion at the conclusion of his brilliant innings. S. Gandhi also played attractive cricket despatching the ball nine times to the boundary. But the most polished display of the day was given by S. M. Chothia who batted in his best style and especially cut in splendid fashion. Later on, Mirza played a merry innings, making the most of his height and treating the Presidency bowlers with very scant respect.

PRESIDENCY'S POOR BOWLING.

It was evident from the commencement of the play yesterday that the Presidency were in a very bad way with the bowling. Not only had their attack no sting in it but even good length was at a discount and though their bowlers appeared to have found their length in the afternoon, half volleys were practically the order of the day in the morning. The Parsi batsmen quickly mastered the Presidency attack with which they experienced very little difficulty indeed. Their attack was led by Parsons who was never seriously accused of any bowling ability in his Warwickshire days, and though he tried his best it was very poor stuff indeed that he sent down yesterday, no less than 118 runs being hit off his bowling. Travers managed to keep up a good length though his deliveries were not very effective, and Lister-Kaye took a pretty long time before he was able to send down anything better than half volleys. When however he did find his length he proved effective and was eventually able to secure the satisfactory analysis of 5 wickets for something under 14 runs apiece. But the Presidency attack was on the whole ineffective yesterday All their bowlers struggled manfully and the fielding was quite good. Rait-Kerr especially distinguishing himself at cover-point, but the Europeans would have to look for better bowling if they hope to put to a satisfactory test their opponents in future Quadrangular tournaments.

DETAILS OF THE GAME.

The overnight not-outs Reporter and Driver resumed the Parsis' first innings at 11-40 a.m. yesterday, facing the Presidency attack which was delivered by Parsons and Lister-Kaye. Reporter opened the day's account with a single off Parsons, whom a little later Driver finely hit to the Wauby Road boundary. The score quickly went up to 40 but four runs later Lister-Kaye completely beat Driver with a well-pitched delivery. (44—1—21).

Gandhi joined Reporter and shortly after sent up the half century by putting Parsons to leg for 2. At 54 Parsons cleanbowled Reporter. (54—2—17).

Chothia joined Gandhi, who at this stage gave a very difficult chance at point which Rait-Kerr failed to hold. 60 appeared on the board, a few singles were scored and then Gandhi sent up 70 by cutting Lister-Kaye to the boundary. Chothia now put Parsons to leg for a couple. The ball was kicking up in the same fashion as on the previous day and the batsmen had to be very wary of fast-rising balls. Chothia splendidly pulled Parsons to the leg boundary, Gandhi responding by despatching Lister-Kaye twice to the Waudby Road boundary. 90 was signalled by Chothia cutting Parsons for 4. Chothia and Gandhi had made the pace a bit too hot to suit the Presidency skipper, who now put on Travers to bowl in place of Lister-Kaye at the northern end. This change, however, had no effect on the Parsi defence and the century was telegraphed amid cheering, which was renewed on Gandhi splendidly hitting Parsons to the southern boundary.

100 IN 60 MINUTES.

A few runs later, the Presidency made another change in bowling. Murray replacing Parsons at the Gymkhana end. The batsmen, however, continued to score at a fast rate, Murray being twice sent to the boundary, and Travers being similarly treated in his next over. Chothia and Gandhi had now evidently mastered the Presidency bowling, boundary hits following each other in quick succession and 139 being soon telegraphed. Immediately after this, however, Gandhi lifted Travers and was finely held at mid-on by Murray. Gandhi had played attractive cricket, his 47 including no less than nine 4's and missing his half century by only 3 runs. (130—3—47).

D. K. Kapadia, who was cheered on coming in to fill the vacancy, opened in brilliant fashion, making three boundary strokes in two overs. Chothia then signalled 150 on the board by sending Travers to the eastern boundary. Parsons again took up the attack, relieving Murray, Kapadia hitting the Warwickshire ex-professional to the boundary thrice in the over. Lister-Kaye was now put on to bowl in place of Travers, Chothia cutting the new bowler for 4. The Parsis at this stage passed the Presidency total and have still 7 wickets in hand. Some smart pieces of fielding at this stage by Rait-Kerr at cover-point were loudly applauded. At 183, Chothia's fine career at the wicket came to an end, Parsons holding him in the slips off a rising ball off Lister-Kaye. Chothia had played beautiful cricket for his 47, chief among his strokes being six 4's. (183—4—47).

MIRBA'S MERRY INNINGS.

Dr. Kanga was the next man in, Kapadia welcoming his skipper with a boundary hit off Parsons. Kapadia now treated the spectators to some very exhilarating cricket, hitting Parsons to the southern boundary and next lifting him clean over it amid loud cheering. He now reached his half century, and the second century appeared on the board soon after. D. K. Kapadia's brilliant career at the wicket then terminated, Travers finely holding him in the slips off Parsons. He had played splendid and attractive cricket, despatching the ball no less than ten times to the boundary and once sending it over it. (208—5—56).

Vajifdar filled the vacancy. The Parsis had made 213 for 5 wickets at 1-30 p.m., when the lunch interval was taken.

On resuming after lunch, Vajifdar hit Parsons for 4. With the total at 227, Parsons beat Kanga with a beautifully pitched delivery. (227—6—1.)

Mirza, who filled his skipper's place, drove Parsons twice to the boundary. The score stood at 243, when Vajifdar was out, leg-before-wicket to Lister-Kaye. (243—7—21.)

Bahadur Kapadia, who joined Mirza, hit Parsons for 4 and then lifted the bowler and was held at mid-on by Murray. (248—8—5.)

Daruwala was now associated with Mirza, who hit Parsons thrice to the boundary in his next over. The score quickly went up to 269, and then Daruwala was leg-before-wicket, Lister-Kaye being the successful bowler. (269—9—2.)

Vatcha, next joined Mirza, who skied one of Parson's deliveries, but was dropped in the long field by Greig. Vatcha now hit Parsons to the western boundary and at 280 Travers relived Parsons at the Gymkhana end. The total had been increased by 13, when Vatcha was held in the slips by Parsons, Lister-Kaye again being the successful bowler. The Parsis' first innings thus terminated with the total at 293 ((293—10—4.)

CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA.

M. C. C. VS. QUEENSLAND.

VISITORS QUITE CONFIDENT.

REUTER'S CRICKET SPECIAL.

BRISBANE. Nov. 27.
Recd. 8-0 p.m. Nov. 30.

The M. C. C. began match with Queensland here to-day. Fender, Hitch, Hobbs, Strudwick and Waddington were omitted from the English side. Hartigan won the toss and took in More with him to open the innings. There were seven thousand spectators present when the game started in sweltering weather. The wicket was quite good, but except for More, Queensland batsmen generally did not play. The English attack with confidence. Five bowlers were however tried. Parkin took three wickets for forty; Wilson two for eighteen and Rhodes two for thirty. At the close of the play the M. C. C. had scored 71 runs for a loss of Makepeace's wicket.

The present scores:—

QUEENSLAND.

1st Innings.

Hartigan c Russel b Howell	0
More c Hendren b Rhodes	85
Oxenham run out	29
Thompson c Wilson b Rhodes	11
Fennelly c Woolley b Parkin	3
Rowe not out	23
O'Connor lbw b Wilson	7
McAndrew b Wilson	2
Marsden b Parkin	0
Hornibrook b Parkin	5
Total	165

M. C. C.

1st Innings.

Makepeace c O'Connor b Marsden	22
Russell not out	35
Rhodes not out	10
Extras	4
Total (for 1 wkt)	71

PRESIDENCY'S SECOND INNINGS.

The Presidency then entered upon their second venture with 122 to the bad on the first innings. They made a bad start for they had scored only 11 when Robatham, one of their finest bats, was held at the wicket by B. Kapadia off Vatcha (11—1—4). Greig joined Travers, who finely hit Vajifdar for 4 but was soon after out, leg-before-wicket (25—2—19). The out-going batsman had played fine cricket for his 19. Rait-Kerr became associated with his skipper, who prettily cut Vajifdar to the boundary. At 47 Daruwala was put on to bowl in place of Vajifdar at the Gymkhana end.

The half century then appeared on the board as the result of an hour's play from the start. Four runs later, Vatcha completely beat Rait-Kerr with a fine delivery. (54—3—10).

Crake, the next man in, was quickly sent back, Vatcha finding his wickets with a beautiful delivery when he had scored only one. (58—4—1).

Phillips next partnered the Presidency skipper, who beautifully cut Daruwala to the boundary. The Presidency had made 69 for 4 wickets, when stumps were drawn for the day.

The scores:—

PRESIDENCY.

First Innings.

K M Robatham c Chothia b Daruwala	40
Capt J H Parsons c Chothia b Daruwala	19
Col. J G Greig (Capt.) c Kanga b Daruwala	15
G T Travers c Reporter b Vajifdar	5
Capt R S Rait-Kerr c Chothia b Mirza	24
Major R H Crake c B Kapadia b Vatcha	37
G C Phillips run out	4
Capt L H W Crockwell c Kanga b Vatcha	19
P M D Sanderson b Vatcha	1
C S Murray b Vatcha	1
Flt.-Com K Lister-Kaye not out	1
Extras	5
Total	171

Second Innings.

K M Robatham c B Kapadia b Vatcha	4
G T Travers l-b-w b Vajifdar	19
Col. J G Greig (Capt) batting	34
Capt R S Rait-Kerr b Vatcha	10
Major R H Crake b Vatcha	1
G C Phillips batting	1
The rest to bat.	
Total (for 4 wkts.)	69

PARSIS.

1st Innings.

D. Driver b Lister-Kaye	21
M Reporter b Parsons	17
S N Gandhi c Murray b Travers	47
S M Chothia c Parsons b Lister-Kaye	47
D K Kapadia c Travers b Parsons	56
Dr H D Kanga (Capt.) b Parsons	1
Vajifdar lbw. b Lister-Kaye	21
B. Mirza not out	40
B Kapadia c Murray b Parsons	5
P Daruwala lbw b Lister-Kaye	2
M B Vatcha c Parson b Lister-Kaye	4
Extras	32
Total	293

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Presidency—1st Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Vajifdar	26	10	30	1
Vatcha	26	5	42	4
Mirza	10	2	30	1
Daruwala	22	5	56	3
Driver	5	1	8	0

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Parsis First Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Travers	15	1	51	1
Lister-Kaye	22	2	69	5
Parsons	26	4	118	4
Murray	4	1	23	0

Umpires:—Messrs. M. M. Goradia and Shums Tyebji.

SPORTING NEWS.

RACING AT AMBALA.

(By Our Racing Correspondent.)

AMBALA, Nov. 29.

The Ambala Autumn Meeting closed with good day's racing to-day, though the fields were small. There was no bookmakers throughout, the meeting has been most successful in point of enjoyable sport, thanks to efforts of the Secretary, Major E. J. Kavanagh, R.A.M.C., and the race management. Seven events were put forward on the card in the sixth race, the Cheltenham Steeplechase, Capt. Farrar's Off She Pops having withdrawn by General Gregory's Black Jester, had walk over. Prizes were given away after the last race by H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala amidst loud cheers.

Details:—

THE LIVERPOOL HURDLE RACE HANDICAP—A handicap hurdle race for horses.—Distance 2½ miles over ten flights of hurdles.

Maj Power's BLENLYON, 12-6, Capt Hilliard 1
Capt Forar and Mr Cornforth's HUNCHBACK, 11-8, Maj Sandilands 2

Also ran:—Miss Giffard 9-0 (9-5½).

Betting:—Five to four each on Glenlyon and Hunchback, tens against Miss Giffard.

Won by 1 length.

Time: 5 mins. 18 secs.

THE COUNTRY-BRED HANDICAP—A high-weight handicap for C B horses 4 years old and upwards.—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

Nawabzada Mohamed Nasir Khan's THE PEARL, 7-0 (cd 7-6), Meherjee 1
Capt Connolly's R. G., 10-2, Hayatt 2
Mr Haneouddin Ahmed's BLACK PRINCE, 9-6, Thompson 3

Also ran:—Baylad 8-7, Hameth Boy 7-3.

Betting:—Three to two each against Baylad and Hameth Boy, twos The Pearl, fives Black Prince, tens R. G.

Won by 1 length, 1½ lengths between second and third.

Time:—2 mins. 7 3/5 secs.

THE AKABIAN HANDICAP—A high-weight handicap for Arab ponies 14-2 and under.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. A Bavarajur's ARAB NIGHT, 9-9, Buckley 1
Capt Hodgins and Mr Musgrave's NUDIM, 9-0, Majors 2
Mr S Bashiralia's SECOND STRING, 9-4, Marland 3

Also ran:—Bolt Away 9-7, Rangoon 9-6, Municipal 9-3, Rare Find 8-12, Monocle 8-4, Raujeet 7-9, Turk 7-0.

Betting:—Three to one on Arab Night, fives each against Municipal and Nudim, Sires, Moncele, tens to thirties the rest.

Won by 1½ lengths, ½ length between second and third.

Time:—39 2/5 secs.

THE STRANGERS' PLATE—A high-weight handicap for ponies 14-2 and under.—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

Sirdar Jiwan Singh's MAVOURNEEN, 9-2, Quinn 1
Mr Fraser's LADY LYRIE, 9-3, Buckley 2
Brig-Genl Gordon's QUMRI, 9-12, Maj Sandilands 3

Also ran:—Bonnie Bhish 8-13, Crawlings 8-13, Prince Mery 8-3, Strath Roy 7-6.

Betting:—Five to four on Lady Lyrie, threes against Mavourneen, sevens Qumri, longer odds the others.

Won by 2 lengths, 1½ lengths between second and third.

Time:—2 mins. 4 secs.

THE HURST PARK HANDICAP—A high-weight handicap for horses in 3rd and 4th divisions.—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

Mr Hamiduddin Ahmad's LUNA, 8-3, Meherjee 1
Capt Ward and Mr Norman's MAHONEY BOY, 8-9, Meekings 2
Mr Gibbon's JEMIMA, 9-3, Brownlee 3

Also Ran:—Lady Primrose 9-11.

Betting:—Five to four on Luna and Mahoney Boy, fives Jemima, tens Lady Primrose.

Won by 6 lengths, 6 lengths between second and third.

Time:—2 mins. 3 secs.

THE FINAL PLATE—A high-weight handicap in C B horses that have run and not won at the meeting.—Distance 5 furlongs on straight course.

Capt Farrar's PRICILLA, 9-6, Cornforth 1
Mr Harnarayan Singh's LORD PRINCE, 8-5, Saye 2
Mr Hamiduddin Ahmed's BLACK PRINCE, 9-12, Thompson 3

Betting:—Four to one Pricilla, five to two against Black Prince, fifteens Lord Prince.

Won by a short head, 1 length between second and third.

Time:—5 1/5 secs.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

(From our own Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Nov. 30.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 27-5.
Bars Silver ready Rs. 106.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/6½.
D. D. on London 1-6 9/16.
3 M/st D. A. 1/7½.
D. D. on Paris 416 francs.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 193.
60 D/st D. P. Rs. 175.
American Cross rate 3.49 dollars.
Paris Cross rate 57.40 francs.
London Silver spot D. 46-1/8.
London Silver forward D. 46-1/8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 75.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22 99.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 66.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 93.
3½ per cent. Paper 55.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 60.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 60.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated 60.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 90.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91½ to 92½.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay ... ... 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal ... ... 7 per cent.
Bank of Madras ... ... 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The market closed quiet with very little business passing.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd. Advance, 2,450, xd.; Alliance Cotton 405; By. Cotton, 1,080; By. Dyeing 2,970; Century 1,062-8; Cent. India 4,545; Colaba Land 2,550; Crecent 627-8; Currimbhoy 1,302-8; David 1,700; Fazulbhoy 1,892-8; Finlay 1,080; Ind. Bleaching 195; Ind. Malwa 667-8; New Great 882-8; Pearls 1,062-8; Shapurji 397-8; Simplex 785; Swan 1,135; Swadeshi 4,340.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 720; By. Burma 635; By. Burma N. I 205 pr.; Bt. Burma Petrol 16; By. Steam 335 xd.; By. Tramway 687-8; Bundi Cement 40; Ind. Cement 325; Katni Ord. 230; Katni Defd. 1,150; New India Ins. annas 8 d's., Shivraipur 36; Tata Ord. 127-8; Tata Defd. 650; Tata Hydro 890 xd.; Tata Oil 205; Tata Bank 28-8; Scindia Steam 14 dis.

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272 Safes supplied for Savings Bank India and Burma, after a severe competitive test by fire held in Calcutta in the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, in July 1912.

210 Burglar Resisting Safes, recently supplied to Government, to replace other Makers' safe that had been burgled.

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Princess Street, BOMBAY.

SWARAJYA SABHA. BOMBAY.

35TH SESSION of the INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS is to meet at Nagpur on 26th, 27th and 28th December. Members of the Sabha intending to attend this Congress as delegates will kindly inform the office, so that they can be elected as delegates to the Congress. Delegation fee is Rs. 10 only.

UMAR SOBANI,
S. G. BANKER,
Jt. Hon. Secretaries.

Swaraiya Sabha,
305-9, Masjid Bunder Road, Mandvi,
Bombay, 29-11-1920.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, 1st December, 1920.

NATIONAL EDUCATION: AGRICULTURE.

With eyes intent on Government education, and with mind intent on producing something like it, Indian national education seems to us in danger of following the same lines, forgetful of the fact that Government education is not national. It has neither comprehended the whole nation, nor has it tended to direct the efforts of the educated few towards those fields which are of greatest national importance. To any nation which sets value on the health and stamina of its people, the most important of such fields is agriculture; and that is more particularly the case in a country like India where famine is of periodical occurrence. Yet when, after seeing some wretched examples of cultivation not a hundred miles from Bombay, we expressed to a highly educated Indian gentleman our surprise that educated Indians like himself did not go in for agriculture with a view to its improvement, we were told that it was because there was no college where they could receive a scientific training. That, it seemed to us, was putting the cart before the horse.

There were no agricultural colleges in England until long after individual land-owners and farmers had, by their organisation, improvements and discoveries, brought the agriculture of the country to a stage where it could benefit by scientific training. King George III —"Farmer George" as he was called familiarly—"Coke of Norfolk," the first Earl of Leicester, and a host of other men less known to fame, had had no scientific training in a college. They were simply men of education who gave their minds to agriculture in its various branches. The public school system of education, which was originally designed for noblemen and country squires—landlords who had an interest in farming—produced these men. The Latin and Greek classics filled their minds with love and reverence for nature as the mother of all life, and for agriculture as the best of all pursuits, because in touch with nature. And to this day it will be found that the best sort of Englishman is always, at heart, a farmer and a countryman. It is strange to notice how in India the education meant for English country-squires now turns out townsmen, with contempt for agriculture. Its products seek a Government appointment, or the position of a lawyer, doctor or professor. There is no "position" for an agriculturist, and so no educated person thinks of agriculture. This is bad from the nation's point of view; but not so bad, it may be, as the presence of some profiteering individuals or companies making large fortunes by improvements in their farming, while the mass of agriculture remains unimproved, and quite untouched by such improvement.

From a national standpoint, it is not so much scientific appliances as attention and organisation that is needed. Indeed scientific inventions which are of use to the agriculture of one country may be useless to the agriculture of another. We know of a Land Company in the Egyptian Delta which, impatient of the primitive methods of the fellahin, imported at a great expense machinery which proved absolutely useless, and had, in the end, to admit that the "primitive" methods of the fellahin were more effective. We have seen too the enormous waste of money by the Jewish colonies in Palestine upon scientific experiments which had no beneficial results; and how, in many cases, they eventually "hired Arab labour"—i.e., reverted to the agricultural methods of the people of the country. This much we may take for granted that hand labour, where obtainable in sufficient strength, is better than machinery. In Egypt and in Belgium where there are more than ten hands to every acre of the soil, much better results are obtained proportionally than in America and Western Canada, where huge farms are worked by a few hands with the help of machinery. But neither in Egypt nor in Belgium has agriculture yet become a national affair as we should wish it to become in India. The only country that we know in which it has become so, private profit being there subordinated to the public good, is Denmark. There agriculture has for years past been conducted on cooperative lines to the immense advantage of the nation as a whole, which, though a small one, has acquired the name of the most progressive agricultural State in Europe. Finland before the war came next in order, and next to Finland—though it may surprise our readers—Ireland. The story of the Irish Agricultural Cooperative Society,—the most successful effort of its kind in recent years—founded by a poet, and conducted not by farmers but by men of letters, is tragic through its ending only. Some of its creameries and model farms have been destroyed in the "reprisals," but until the present reign of terror, it was a complete success and on the way to bring prosperity to Ireland. It was entirely a national movement, and every Irish farmer had a right to join it. It says much for the patriotism of the Irish that the vast majority did join it. When similar movements have been started in England, the majority of farmers held aloof, preferring rivalry with its chance of private profit to cooperation for the good of agriculture as a whole. In choosing between the two systems there can be no hesitation where, as now in India, it is a question of *National* Education and improvement, and we think we have already said enough to show that scientific training in a college is not a necessary preliminary to improvement in this field. Any man of liberal education and good standing who will give his mind to agriculture and its organisation, and who will spend a little of his time in rousing enthusiasm for improvement in the village communities, will do more for this branch of National Education than a scientific agriculturist whose aim is only to outstrip his neighbours for the sake of profit. There are signs that India is awaking to the need of national effort in this field and we hope that the scheme of the Pir Motamiya for "A Cow in every Home" and others that we know of may ere long amalgamate to form the All-India Agricultural Cooperative Union, in which private profit will be in proportion to the nation's benefit.

IMPERIAL PARIAHS!

The late Mr. G. K. Gokhale once called the Indian people "The Pariahs within the Empire," on account of the treatment they receive in the Dominions and the British colonies. But that is not an accurate description; for who ever heard of pariahs in any empire who were its chief military strength in foreign wars? Military service has always been regarded by all nations as an honourable one, and if the honour has declined of recent years, it is in the opinion of the peoples only, not of Governments. The position of the Christian subjects of the Porte of old has often been described as that of "pariahs," when they enjoyed privileges of self-government greater than have yet been accorded to any subject-race within the British Empire, but were not eligible for the military service of the State. If the simile was apt in their case, it must be inept in the case of Indians, since the bulk of the "British" army at present occupying Mesopotamia was composed of Indian troops even before it was increased, as Mr. Churchill lately told us, by seventeen Indian battalions, bringing up its strength to 101,000 troops of all arms. There are 18,000 Indian troops in Palestine, and there are Indian troops, or were till very recently, in Turkey proper. There are also Indian troops in Persia, Those troops were not drafted to those countries for the good of India; India is not in favour of the subjugation of those countries. Why then are they there? Simply in the service of British Imperialism; that is, of the interests of that British Empire, within which, as Mr. Gokhale said, the Indian people are the Pariahs. That they are treated as pariahs within the Empire at present, we all know. If anybody had the slightest doubt of it remaining, the three articles by Mr. Andrews, lately published in these columns, must have crushed it. In return for military service to the Empire, a certain meed of honour, and certain rights of citizenship are manifestly due. And as it has become evident, since Lord Milner's pronouncement on the Indian problem in East Africa, that the Imperial Government does not concede that meed of honour and those rights to Indians, the Anglo-Indian Government of India, which is at present the sole representative of India in the Empire, should at once insist on the return of all Indian troops from foreign countries, if it has any care at all for Indian feeling. Mere "pariahs" must not be asked to fight and die, like Europeans, for an Empire in which they have not equal rights of citizenship.

Notes of the Day.

The Turkish Treaty.

The French Press is in favour of immediate revision of the Turkish Treaty as the only way to "pacify" the Turkish patriots. "French opinion", says "Le Temps", "believes that the only way to bring peace to the East and to save Greece itself is to revise the Treaty of Sevres as regards Smyrna and Thrace." To refuse to do so "means perpetuating war in Turkey and playing the Bolsheviks' game in the Near East, which would do no good to our British friends." Those "British friends" have all along been playing the Bolshevik game in the Near East, when they imagined that they were rewarding the devoted service of the charming but deceitful Venizelos. The French have warned them many times before. But the fall of Venizelos, the collapse of Wrangel and the Turkish successes, all enforce the present warning. They have had their lesson: will they now give heed? Or does the diplomatic-militarist *more at Vilna* mean that they are going to make yet another of those valiant efforts to destroy the Bolsheviks which have so far had the sole effect of strengthening the latter and increasing their prestige among the peoples of the world? How much easier and less expensive it would have been for England to have made the Turks her friends instead of enemies, as she could have done by giving them mere justice after their defeat. If the Turkish Treaty is not now revised, when France and Italy are both in favour of revision, then England is henceforth alone to blame for an injustice which makes peace impossible.

In Honour Bound.

It will be noticed that the French Press mentions the revision of the Treaty of Sevres with regard to Thrace and Smyrna. The Turks did not themselves object to the loss of their Arabic-speaking provinces, though they share the indignation of the inhabitants of those provinces at their partition by the Powers; but they bitterly resent the cutting off from Turkey of large districts of which the population is predominantly Turkish both in race and sympathy. This has been done in the case of the Smyrna region and of Thrace, in defiance of the principle of self-determination so much trumpeted by the Allies by way of wartime propaganda, and in direct breach of a pledge given by Mr. Lloyd George speaking, not as the mouthpiece of the Government only but "of the nation and the Empire as a whole," in which he mentioned Constantinople, Thrace and Asia Minor as predominantly Turkish in race and, therefore, to be preserved to Turkey. Mr. Lloyd George knows nothing personally of those regions. He is, therefore, at the mercy of the experts. The expert who advised him just before he made that pledge deserved the name; but the "expert" who informed him two years later that the population of Thrace and of the Smyrna district was predominantly Greek deserves no other name than that of liar, as the Prime Minister himself, by this time, is no doubt aware. Mr. Lloyd George has now the opportunity to repair his error, and he ought to do so, not only for his own honour, but for the honour of England which has suffered much through his mistake.

Persia.

The Persian Mejliss is to decide upon the fate of Persia in connection with the Anglo-Persian agreement—which, in exchange for a loan of two million pounds, placed Persia in a "protected" position relatively to Great Britain for all time to come. But a note addressed by the British Minister at Teheran to the Persian Government, considers that the Mejliss is not likely to dispose of the agreement quickly enough to enable forces to be organised to meet the present external menace. In other words there will be opposition to the agreement. Therefore, this "diplomatic" note proposes the immediate organisation of a small force from the Cossack division and a central brigade under British officers. Also, the Persian Cabinet has requested all the deputies and other notable persons now in Teheran to elect a committee to share the responsibilities of the Cabinet pending the meeting of the Mejliss. What does this mean? It looks to us as if the democratic opposition to the Anglo-Persian agreement was likely to be very strong, and both the British Ministry and the Persian Cabinet were trying to create a situation which would make that opposition useless. Lord Lamington, in a letter to "The Times", talks of protecting British interests in the Shatt-el-Arab and South Persia and safeguarding the retirement southward of the Persian Court and Government in the event of a Bolshevik invasion. He seems to think that is the reason for the presence of British troops in Persia at this moment. The Persian Democrats upon the other hand assert that the only reason for a Bolshevik attack on Persia is the presence of the British troops. The Russians are prepared to live at peace with independent Persia, but not with a Persia which is likely to become an outpost of aggressive British Imperialism. Anyhow, there is no doubt that, owing to the quarrel between the British and the Bolsheviks, the Persians find themselves again in the uncomfortable position which was theirs after the Anglo-Russian Agreement of 1906; and that they are anxious to get out of that position. It is very doubtful whether their acceptance of a virtual British protectorate, to which the Bolsheviks object, would improve matters. We think the Mejliss will declare for complete independence; and, if that is denied by England, we shall shortly see the Persian people siding with the Bolsheviks against the Shah supported by the British. It would be better for England to re-draft the agreement paying due respect to Persia's status as an independent Sovereign State, or relinquish it altogether, than incur so great a danger; and it would be infinitely better for unlucky Persia, if any European statesman cares for that.

The Subtletics of "Propaganda."

We have had occasion to refer in these columns to a new propagandist tendency in the Associated Press. A telegram from Aligarh calls our attention to a paragraph in "New India" of the 23rd of November in which the authorities of the Muslim National University are charged with having started a false rumour to the effect that Mr. C. F. Andrews had accepted a Professorship in the said National University. The university authorities declare that the said rumour originated with some speculating and untruthful Correspondent of the Associated Press. At any rate no message with regard to Mr. Andrews and a professorship was ever sent out by the National University at Aligarh. If the Associated Press possesses such a speculating and untruthful correspondent, whose aim is not to furnish news but to provide even at the cost of truth a text for Mrs. Besant's organ to enlarge upon, the Associated Press should at once dismiss that correspondent, who has proved his quality. The A. P. has indeed to set its house in order unless it wishes to be regarded as an anti-national propagandist agency.

A Prize-post.

One of the prize-posts of the Veterinary Department of the Presidency is that of the Veterinary Adviser to the Government of Bombay with his headquarters at Poona. We are informed that the post, which has fallen vacant, is likely to be filled by the present Principal of the Veterinary College of Bombay, Major Hewett, as if no experienced and efficient Indian Veterinary graduates could be found to fill it. If no such graduates exist, what has the Bombay Veterinary College done during its 35 years or more of existence? Why has it not produced one competent Indian graduate? That is a question for the Government to answer. If the desire for Indianisation of the services, of which we hear so much, is genuine, surely a qualified Indian graduate could be found elsewhere, if not in Bombay, to fill this post? The suggestion that is being made in certain quarters that the Principal of the Bombay Veterinary College should be *ex-officio* Veterinary Adviser to the Government of Bombay with substantial addition to his already large salary, seems to us unwise, as the onerous duties of the Principal of the College are enough to tax his energies to the utmost. Besides, it would be well to ascertain, before promotion, how far he has discharged his present duties to the satisfaction of the public. A mixed commission of officials, non-officials and veterinary experts acquainted with the needs of the province, might well be formed to look into this matter. The case of the Sikh student mentioned lately in these columns, suggests that this official is deficient both in tact and sympathy.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas Explains.

The letter, signed "One of the Audience", which we published yesterday, calling attention to a leaflet published by Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas and circulated at the lecture of Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, is misleading in one important respect. It says that the leaflet is addressed "in English to 'Hindus —Mahomedans—Parsis', and in Gujarati *only to* 'Musulman brethren!" If our correspondent had been more proficient in Gujarati he would have seen that the Gujarati words on the reverse were no translation of the leaflet quoted but a separate production, of which the translation is as follows:—

"No. 3.

"AWAKE MAHOMEDANS.

"However much you may resent and deplore the way in which the Khalif has been treated and for the righting of the wrong all India, Hindus and all other communities are with you, surely you do not want your community to sink into ignorance and oblivion. But that is going to be the effect of what Mr. Gandhi is doing with regard to the Aligarh College and Moslem University. Hindus and other communities were now advanced in education, Moslems were left behind, therefore, the great Moslem leaders like Sir Syud Ahmed and others started your great educational institutions. Just at the time when you are making progress in education and catching up the other communities, Mr. Gandhi is out to destroy your cherished educational institutions. If you allow him to do it, your educational progress will be put back by fifty years and you will find yourselves in a very backward position and the other communities will go ahead of you. Do you want that? Does anybody want that? Nobody wants that, neither the Hindus or the others. Everybody desires that Mahomedans should progress in education and on all other lines. Therefore, beware, wake up and stop Mr. Gandhi destroying your educational facilities and turning your sons and daughters into undutiful children and ruining the best interest of the community. Awake, or you will be rutned."

"One of the Audience", in his indignation, failed to notice that the Gujarati leaflet bore the heading "No. 3", whereas the English print was headed "No. 1." Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas, naturally anxious to repel the charge of such deception of the public, has shown us a copy of the leaflet and provided us with the above translation of the Gujarati script. We still think, however, that the printing of the two upon one piece of paper was likely to lead to the mistake made by our correspondent: who certainly, had he understood the meaning of the Gujerati leaflet, would have been ten times more indignant than he was before.

Grave News from Fiji.

BY C. F. ANDREWS.

I have just received from Mr. N. B. Mitter of Lautoka, Fiji, a cablegram, which relates the gravest possible news, that fifty per cent of the whole Indian population, *which means fully thirty thousand people*, are determined to return to India. They are disposing of all their land and property, at a great sacrifice, in order to get the money to take with them to India. Mr. N. B. Mitter states, that, unless sufficient vessels can be arranged immediately to take them back, great distress will be forthcoming. He ends his cable by asking me to wire, as to what action should be taken.

The European attitude.

Reading between the lines of the cablegram, I can only imagine that the whole European attitude toward the Indians has suddenly become worse, instead of better. It must be remembered, that now there are no Indians at all under indenture. The whole indenture system has been abolished. This abolition should have made for peace and contentment, not for this terrible upheaval. Letters have reached me, telling of the intense rejoicings of the Indians in Fiji, when this abolition of indenture was at last completed. For two or three days, there were processions and illuminations and all kinds of demonstration. It was supposed by many Indians, and very widely reported, that the Maharajahs and Rajahs of India had paid immense sums, in order to set the Indians free! Many other stories were circulated, of a similar character, which sprang from their imagination. The whole air was filled with joyous rumours. It was a time of great jubilation, and extravagant hopes were raised.

Indian Hopes dashed to the ground.

On the top of all these ardent expectations, the Indians asked a large increase in wages. Such an increase was altogether just, in consideration of the enormous profits which the Sugar Companies were reaping. But the Sugar Companies were determined not to yield. The economic struggle took place and riots occurred. The military were immediately called in, and scenes were witnessed of repression, which must have been nearly equivalent to what happened under Martial law in the Punjab last year.

The bitterness among Indians.

Thus, in the course of a few short weeks, all the extravagant hopes and rejoicings of the Indians, at the complete abolition of indenture and the removal of the servile stigma from the Indian name itself, were turned into distress and mourning. The labourers were forced to go back to work at a wage which was only half that which they had demanded. They did this, sullenly and bitterly, and with a rankling sense of injustice. What evidently hurt them more than anything else, was the attitude of the Europeans, who were (as far as one can gather) grievously disappointed at the fact, that the Indians under indenture had to be set free at all. The Indians, who saw the Europeans in this mood, and found themselves treated with anger, and even at times with brutality, resented this more and more. Mr. Mitter has written to me concerning a visit which he paid to the Indian area which had been punished by the Government under what was practically the equivalent of Martial Law. He found a deep resentment burning in Indian minds against the oppression which they had received.

The North side of the Island.

All this time, however, the vast proportion of the Indians, who live on the North and West of the main Island, had remained quiet. They had not up to this time, struck for higher wages, though they were restless and discontented. The North side of the Island is by far the best sugar growing country. There are, in these districts, very large Indian settlements that are very prosperous indeed. The climate is extraordinarily good for Indians to live in and exactly suited for sugar. Wealthy Indians, leasing sugar-land under the C. S. R. Co., are not at all uncommon. When I left the Islands, at the end of 1917, it appeared almost certain, that a great part of the sugar cultivation would fall into Indian hands and would soon be undertaken by the Indians themselves,—not as wage-earners, but as lease-holders of the Company.

Statistics of Indian sugar-cane growers.

I will give here the figures for two districts only, from statistics of the year 1916. It should be understood that the number of Indian Sugar-cane growers and the areas under cultivation must have nearly doubled since that year. In the year 1916, adding together the Districts of Tavua, Ba, Lautoka and Nadi, there were 1000 Indian lease-holders, who cultivated rough-

(Continued on page 10.)

DEVASTATING COTTON FIRES IN LIVERPOOL.

EIGHTEEN WAREHOUSES ABLAZE.

DAMAGES RUN INTO MILLIONS.

ATTRIBUTED TO SINN FEIN INCENDIARISM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 28.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 30.

Fifteen warehouses in Liverpool and Bootle, principally cotton warehouses, were set fire to last night. Two cotton warehouses in Liverpool were burned out. Five men have been arrested. There is strong evidence that fires were the work of the Sinn Feiners.

Constables were fired on, but were not injured. One civilian was shot dead.

INCENDIARISM DUE TO SINN FEIN PLOT.

TO SPREAD HOLOCAUST THROUGHOUT DOCK AREA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 29.
Recd. 2 p.m., Nov. 30.

Discoveries have established the fact that the incendiarism in Liverpool was due to a Sinn Fein plot to spread holocaust throughout the whole of the docks area which extends for seven miles. The fires spread over the whole distance. Four men were arrested including the man, who hit a policeman with a bolt-cutter. All the fire-brigades were quickly on the scenes of conflagration and they were subsequently reinforced by brigades from Birkenhead, Warrington and St. Helens. The damage runs into hundreds of thousands sterling.

SUSPECTED ATTEMPT AT ARSON IN LONDON.

HOW IT WAS FOILED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 29.
Recd. 2 p.m., Nov. 30.

The suspected Sinn Fein attempt at arson on a large scale in London was foiled by a policeman on night, beat who encountered a man near a big timber-yard in Finsbury and detained him. He was suddenly set on by five others and a struggle ensued in which the constable was over-powered. All the assailants escaped, but one was subsequently captured after half an hour's chase by dozens of policemen who were attracted by the whistle-blowing.

Later, the detectives found paraffin-soaked cotton-wool in a timber-yard, also a number of revolvers and oil-cans alleged to have been dropped by the fugitives.

REVELATIONS IN CAPTURED DOCUMENT.

HOW THE INCENDIARIES WORKED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 29.
Recd. 2 p.m., Nov. 30.

The incendiary outrages in Liverpool were indicated in the captured Sinn Fein document disclosed by Sir Hamar Greenwood in the House of Commons last week in which it was clearly laid down that the wrecking of the docks would be accompanied by diversions consisting of numerous fires in cotton and other warehouses half an hour before the other operations. It is now estimated that the damage will run into millions. Thirteen thousand bales of wool were damaged in two warehouses in Bootle alone. The damage to cotton in the Effingham Street area is estimated at £400,000 sterling. The incendiaries worked on crudely scientific lines clearly in accordance with a carefully arranged plan. Gangs were allotted to each building, marked out for destruction. The military are now guarding the north end of the docks.

18 WAREHOUSES ON FIRE.

OT ORGANISED AN A BIG SCALE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 28.
Recd. 2 p.m., Nov. 30.

Altogether eighteen warehouses in Liverpool and Bottle were set on fire. There is no doubt that the incendiarism was well thought out and that the plot was organised on a big scale. It is significant that nearly all the locks of the warehouses were cut with bolt-cutters. Such quantities of empty paraffin and petrol tins were found that the police are convinced that motor-cars must have been used to convey them.

In the case of the timberyard there were three separate outbreaks. In some instances, the fires were quickly subdued. In other instances, the stocked cotton burned furiously all night long and burned itself out.

Two policemen hurrying to the scene came into conflict with the incendiaries, who fired revolvers. One bullet penetrated a policeman's overcoat.

FIRES IN LIVERPOOL.

RESULT OF ORGANISED CONSPIRACY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 29.
Recd. 8-15 p.m. Nov. 30.

Replying to the questions in the House of Commons, Mr. Shortt said that the situation in Liverpool seemed to be well in hand. There seemed no doubt that the fires were a result of an organised conspiracy in which members of the Sinn Fein party were engaged. Police took all possible precautions.

THE LIVERPOOL FIRE.

ONE OF ARRESTED MEN CHARGED WITH MURDER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 29.
Recd. 8-15 p.m. Nov. 30.

One of the men arrested in Liverpool has been charged with murder. He is a civilian. He admitted that he was a Sinn Feiner. It was stated that he possessed a sketch of the principal places where fres occurred. He was remanded for a week.

OPENING ON SINN FEIN ATTACK IN ENGLAND.

TIMBER YARDS IN LIVERPOOL ALSO ON FIRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 28.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 30.

A later message says the outrages in Liverpool are regarded as the opening of the Sinn Fein attack on England against which precautions are being taken.

It appears that several timber yards in Liverpool were also set on fire. The damage is estimated at several thousands sterling. Several fires are still burning. The fire-brigades from the neighbouring towns have arrived in Liverpool to assist the local brigades to combat the flames.

HOW THE CIVILIAN WAS KILLED AT LIVERPOOL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 28.
Recd. 2 p.m., Nov. 30.

The civilian who was killed in the Liverpool outrages was an youth who saw the men setting fire to a warehouse and whom a Sinn Feiner shot dead. The policeman who was with the youth, had a narrow escape, the assailant firing at him point-blank. The warehouses were entered by forcing and cutting the locks and bolts. Fires broke out simultaneously at the north and south ends of the line of the docks and Bottle. The whole of the Lancashire side of the Mersey was ablaze.

ATTEMPTED ARSON IN LONDON.

PARTICULARS OF THE MAN ARRESTED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Nov. 29.
Recd. 8-15 p.m. Nov. 30.

The man arrested yesterday in connection with the attempted arson in London timberyard was brought up in the police court today. He is a student named Anderson and is twenty years old. Police Inspector gave evidence that the documents relating to the Irish Self-Determination League and the Gaelic League were found in the prisoner's room. No other evidence was offered and the accused was remanded for a week, bail not being allowed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

GALLERIES CLOSED TO PUBLIC.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 29.
Recd. 8-15 p.m. Nov. 30.

Replying to Mr. Will Thorne, the Speak-

(Continued on next page.)

ANGLO-FRENCH CONFERENCE ON GREECE.

PERMISSION TO CONSTANTINE LIKELY.

GERMANO-PHIL PARTY TO BE REMOVED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 28.
Recd. 1-40 p.m., Nov. 30.

Further conversation between M. Leygues and Mr. Lloyd George to-day led, Reuter learns, to substantial *rapprochement* of the British and French points of view with regard to the Greek situation. Permission for ex-King Constantine to re-ascend the throne appears to be likely, provided that the heads of the Germano-phil party are removed from power and the public posts. The Allies, moreover, would continue to assist the Greek financiers at the same time retaining control.

REFUSED PERMISSION TO MINT MONEY.

Incidentally the Regency has already been refused permission to mint new monies. The foregoing are the proposed British conditions under which Greece would be allowed to retain the advantages of the Treaty of Sevres, otherwise territories like Smyrna, the control of which has been entrusted to Greece, might either be returned to Turkey or internationalised.

INTERRUPTION IN THE CONFERENCE.

M. LEYGUES LEAVES FOR PARIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 28.
Recd. 1-40 p.m., Nov. 30.

The Anglo-French conference in London is being interrupted. M. Leygues is leaving for Paris on the morning of November 29th in order to make a statement in the Chamber with regard to the French representation in the Vatican, but before leaving he will see Sgr Sforza who is due to arrive in London this evening. It is hoped that M. Leygues will return on December 1st or December 2nd.

REPORTED DEMOBILISATION OF GREEK ARMY.

SEMI-OFFICIAL DENIAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 29.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., Nov. 30.

Athens.—A semi-official statement denied the report of demoralisation of the Greek army saying that the moral of the troops is excellent and that Greece is determined to carry out the Treaty of Sevres entirely and keep all its engagements.

INDIAN VICEROYALTY.

CABINET CONSIDERING NAME OF LORD DERBY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 28.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 30.

The "Sunday Express" gives prominence to a statement that there is again a hitch in the appointment of a Viceroy and that the Cabinet is now considering the name of Lord Derby. The paper adds that the way had been fully cleared for the selection of Lord Willingdon, but fatality, which overtook so many previous favourites, has apparently overtaken him.

"RANJI" ON SPIRIT OF THE EAST.

HIS IDEAS ON POSSIBILITIES OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 29.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., Nov. 30.

The "Daily News" learns from Geneva that Ranjitsinghji discussing the possibilities of the League of Nations which he described as in full consonance with the spirit of the east and the eastern sense of fraternity, says that what is at present needed is firstly, effective propaganda of the right kind and secondly, a frank explicit agreement between the members of the Assembly to be ready in a self-sacrificing spirit to accept views other than their own.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S MISSION TO INDIA

ESTIMATE OF 8,000 STERLING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 29.
Recd. 8-15 p.m. Nov. 30.

A supplementary estimate for the year ending March 31st, 1921 includes eight-thousand sterling for the Duke of Connaught's Mission to India. With regard to this it is stated that 27,500 sterling voted last August for the Mission of the Prince of Wales to India and the Far East will be surrendered to the Exchequer.

ARMENIA-A SOVIET REPUBLIC.

WARNING TO KEMAL PASHA.

SITUATION IN AZERBAIJAN.

MOSLEMS IN A STATE OF SMOULDERING REVOLT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 29.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., Nov. 30.

"The Times" learns from Constantinople that it is stated in well-informed quarters that the Moscow Soviet Government has informed Kemal Pasha that it will not tolerate any further attacks on Armenia, which is now regarded as a Soviet Republic and has requested the Turks to withdraw west of Alexandropol. Probably the Bolshevists are alarmed by the Turkish advance on Azerbaijan where the whole Moslem population is in a state of smouldering revolt against Soviet tyranny. The appearance of the Turkish troops in Azerbaijan would undoubtedly be the signal for a general outbreak, which owing to the withdrawal of the bulk of the Red forces to participate in the campaign against General Wrangel, would certainly create an exceedingly dangerous situation if supported by the Turkish army.

CASE OF STEAMER COLLISION

LORD BLACKBURN'S JUDGMENT REVERSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 29.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., Nov. 30.

The First Division of the Scottish Courts at Edinburgh has reversed Lord Blackburn's judgment on the claim of the Ellerman Line to a quarter million sterling *versus* the Dundee Harbour Trustees on the occasion of the steamer, City of Naples, being damaged through striking the wreck of the Clan Shaw in the Tay and has granted *absolvitor* with expenses holding that the collision was caused by bad navigation.

S. AFRICAN PARLIAMENT TO BE DISSOLVED.

GENERAL ELECTIONS ON FEB. 8

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 28.
Recd. 1-40 p.m., Nov. 30.

Pretoria.—It is officially proposed to dissolve the Union Parliament on December 31st and to hold the general elections on February 8th.

SUPPLY OF BRITISH COAL TO FRANCE.

AN AGREEMENT CANCELLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 28.
Recd. 1-40 p.m., Nov. 30.

At a conference between the Minister of Mines and the French Coal Controller it was agreed to cancel the agreement by which Britain undertook to supply France with 45 per cent. of the coal exported from Britain. The British coalowners and exporters have been notified that they are now free to accept or refuse the prices offered by the French importers.

LORD HARDINGE ARRIVES IN PARIS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Nov. 28.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 30.

Lord Hardinge, British Ambassador to France, accompanied by his daughter, has arrived in Paris and been cordially welcomed.

CONTRADICTION BY LORD DERBY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 29.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., Nov. 30.

Lord Derby has telegraphed to the "Daily Mail" authorising absolute contradiction of the report that he is being considered as a candidate for the Viceroyalty.

A NEW P. AND O. LINER LAUNCHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 28.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 30.

A new P. and O. liner, Baradine, accommodating fifteen hundred passengers, was launched in Belfast to-day.

"SWADESHI IS THE EFFECTIVE WAY TO SWARAJ."

MR. GANDHI ON VINDICATION OF NATIONAL HONOUR

HIS APPEAL TO ALLAHABAD LADIES.

COL. WEDGWOOD'S ASSURANCE.

(From our Correspondent.)
ALLAHABAD, Nov. 29.

Mahatma Gandhi accompanied by Mrs. Gandhi, Maulanas Shaukat Ali, Abul Kalam Azad and Abdul Bari arrived at Allahabad yesterday. Mahatmaji was received at the station by Pt. Moti Lal Nehru and others. There were no demonstrations in response to the wishes of the Mahatmaji. In the evening another gathering of 30,000 people collected on the Swarajya Sabha grounds which were decorated with red and green flags and festoons.

MR. GANDHI.

Mahatma Gandhi, who was given a great ovation, in the course of his speech in Hindustani, emphasised at the outset that it was a time for action and not for speeches and meetings. He characterised the Government as satanic and said that it was like the Government of Ravans. It had wronged the Mahomedans and was responsible for the atrocities of the Punjab. It had been deceiving the Indians so long and it was not yet penitent and rather asked them to forget the wrongs it had done them. If they did not realise all that he had nothing to say to them, but as soon as they realized the real situation. Non-Cooperation was the only alternative

NECESSITY OF UNITY.

Mahatmaji then emphasised on the great necessity for unity. If they all united they could make it impossible for the Government to flout their opinion in the manner it had so far done. Once united they could right the Khilafat and the Punjab wrongs and obtain Swaraj. It was only by their help that the Government was ruling India. It was, however, painful to see that the Hindus and the Mahomedans did not yet repose full faith in each other, but the speaker asked them if they had any faith in the Government. No Hindu, however dark hearted, could place Islam in danger. They had to destroy or to correct the present Government and to attain that they must unite. In order to non-cooperae with the Government, they must cooperate among themselves. The Government was also trying to divide them. It was their old game and it was only by that means that they were ruling India. If the Hindus and Mahomedans were united to-day no power in the world could put them down. They had realized that they could not gain Swaraj by sword, for in the emasculated position in which the Indians were to-day, the idea of an open battle was out of question, as it would prove fatal to the interests of the country. The Government was trying to put down their national aspirations by using all the means at its power by playing one party against the other, and by open threats. In dealing with such a Government it was impossible for them to hope to defeat it by worlddly force, neither should they meet violence by violence. To punish the satan they should not employ satanic means. After an experience of 30 years he was able to say that cruelty and deceit could not be destroyed only by becoming cruel and deceitful. Just as light disperse, darkness, they could disperse falsehood by truth and evil forces by Soul Force. Besides the Government is very strong in using violence and it was wrong for the people morally to combat its forces by violence, it was, therefore, with due consideration that the Congress had placed the programme of Non-violent Non-Cooperation before them.

BOYCOTT OF SCHOOLS.

Coming to the boycott of schools and colleges, Mahatmaji asked the parents whether they were not convinced that it was their duty at this time to take out their children from the Government aided schools; and said they should not come to such a meeting if they had not, and if they came at all they should express their disagreement with the programme, otherwise if they went out silently it showed that they agreed to it, and should withdraw their children from schools and colleges. If their boys were of mature age they should induce them to come out and if they did not come out, they should be left to their fate.

After emphasising the need of swadeshi, Mahatmaji appealed for funds for starting a National College in Allahabad.

Maulana Abul Kalam next spoke.

SHAUKAT ALI.

Maulana Shaukat Ali followed and urged on them the need for the realization of their duty and declared that if the Punjab and the Khilafat wrongs were not enough to wake them up, no power in the world could do so. He also appealed for unity and the need for concerted action and said that he being a man of this province was pained to see that the bond of unity and mutual confidence was the weakest here. He asked them to follow Mahatmaji's advance and sink their difference at the Mother's call.

Coming to the councils the Maulana said it was "Haram." (forbidden by religion) for a Mahomedan to go to the Councils and take the oaths of allegiance to a Government which was responsible for the Khilafat wrong.

COL. WEDGWOOD.

Col. Wedgwood next addressed and said:—

"Believe me, your fight for freedom under the guidance of Mahatma Gandhi, as long as it is a campaign which does not preach violence, which, does not preach hate, is sure of sympathy of all the liberal minded democrats throughout the world. The working class of England do not hate you. Be sure that in your hate of the British Government of here, you hate the British working class in England; and remember that patriotism alone is not enough. Patriotism may be a zealous passion. Patriotism alone is not enough; and beyond patriotism is international brotherhood and solidarity of all mankind throughout the world. The working classes are struggling for economic justice. You here are fighting for a political justice. But beyond that is the struggle for economic rights and economic freedom. Working classes all over the world have the same fight. In that fight we ask for sympathy of Indians, just as Indians in their fight as kfor sympathy of the English working classes. Do not hold us guilty of Jallianwala Bagh. We are not guilty of that crime. We sympathise with you in the fight as it goes on. Believe me we are still your brothers."

PANDIT NEHRU.

Pandit Moti Lal Nehru who presided said that for the first time in his life Mahatmaji asked for money not for himself but for the country and endorsed Mahatmaji's observations.

MEETING OF ALLAHABAD LADIES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)
ALLAHABAD, Nov. 29.

Mahatma Gandhi addressed a meeting of Allahabad ladies at the Balna Ghat on the banks of the Jumna. About two thousand ladies were present and a Mahomadan lady read an address in Urdu.

MR. GANDHI.

Mahatmaji appealed to the ladies not to neglect to do their part in the country's struggle for freedom. He urged them to exhort and encourage their husbands and sons to pursue the path of duty; and urged them to help vigorously and effectively in the building up of a free India by taking up Swedeshi. In the days of Ravana's Government even Sita Devi had to wear for fourteen years the rough garment made from the bark of the tree. Even so to-day when the adoption of Swadeshi meant a long step in the path of freedom for India, the Indian ladies should make it a matter of religious duty with them, not only to wear only the "khadder" cloths both handspun and handswoven, they must also devote one hour at least daily to handspinning and help in the handweaving of cloths. The women of India owed it as a duty to their country to discard fineries in clothes and to be simple in their dress.

In Swadeshi there is an effective way to Swaraj and redress of the Punjab and the Khilafat wrongs and vindication of the national honour. The main burden of the task of propagating Swadeshi lay on the women of India and they must rise to the occasion.

Then in response to the Mahatmaji's appeal there was a large collection of funds, many ladies making a gift in the national cause of their jewelleries. There were many gold bracelets, ear rings, etc. renounced in this manner to-day. Great enthusiasm prevailed throughout. The meeting lasted for about two hours. A large number of ladies were enthusiastic about taking the Swadeshi vow as urged by the Mahatmaji.

AT PARTABGARH.

Mahatmaji then left for Partabgarh returning thence at 8-30 p.m. when he addressed a gathering on the Swarajya Sabha grounds. The audience, though not as big as on the previous occasion, was very large.

Maulani Abdul Kalam spoke on the religious aspect of Non-Cooperation and Maulana Shaukat Ali spoke on the Hindu Muslim unity, and to the students he appealed to show a spirit of sacrifice and asked them whether it was a spirit of sacrifice if they withdrew from the Government-aided institutions only when there were national institutions ready to step into. The percentage of failures in the Allahabad University was very high: and it was not much of a sacrifice if they did not appear in the examination once, while the degree they would receive by a real service to their country was worth more than any university could give. It was for the older people to reason but the young men should always be in the forefront of a struggle.

U. P. TO LEAD.

Mahatma Gandhi next addressed the meeting. He said that

(Continued on next page.)

HOME FOR CHILDREN.

FOR THE NEGLECTED ONES IN BOMBAY.

OPENING CEREMONY OF BYRAMJEE JIJEEBHOY HOME

The opening ceremony of the Byramji Jijibhoy Home for Children was performed last evening by Lady Carmichael. The Hon. Sir George Carmichael presiding.

The Society for the Protection of Children in Western India are looking after this Home. The buildings have cost about Rs. 2,85,000; Rs. 2,73,350 were collected from different charitable gentlemen in the City and Rs. 75,000 have been promised by Government. The Home has been built on the Improvement Trast land near the Matunga Station, almost facing the King's Circle and consists of two separate blocks for girls and boys with a bungalow for the Superintendent and quarters for servants etc. The last two buildings have yet to be built.

HISTORY OF THE BUILDING.

Mr. Rustomjee Byramjee said:—It gives me great pleasure to request Lady Carmichael, on behalf of the Society for the Protection of Children, to open the girls' section of the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Home for Children. I need not tell you the history of this building, as it is only nine months since it was related to you by Sir George, when Her Excellency Lady Lloyd laid the foundation stone of the Home. I shall only say that we are very glad, that in spite of the present difficulties, this section of the Home has been completed. Unfotunately, the Superintendent dents' quarters and the out houses are not yet completed. In the ordinary course, the Committee would have preferred to wait for the opening ceremony, until these were also ready for occupation, but they were most anxious that Lady Carmichael should perform the ceremony before her departure from this country.

You all know, how warmly she has interested herself in the welfare of the children, and how actively she has worked, to find a healthy and happy home for the neglected young ones of our city that are picked up from the streets by the Society. Only those who have been associated with her in the work of the Society can have any idea of the devoted and splendid work done by her in company of her husband In one respect she has excelled Sir George himself. Lady Lloyd told us the other day that Lady Carmichael was the most successful beggar she knew. You will realize the significance of these words when I tell you, that the Society has been able to raise about Rs. 3,50,000 towards the building fund, and that nearly three-fourths of the amount has been received through her good offices. It has entailed constant self sacrificing efforts, but Lady Carmichael was determined to make the building scheme a success and she has done it

It is therefore particularly appropriate that on the eve of her departure from this land she should be invited to open, if not the whole at least a section of the Home which only her efforts supported by the generous public of Bombay have made it feasible to provide. The Society will not lightly forget the services of Sir George and Lady Carmichael, and I am glad to learn from the Hon. Secretaries that it is the desire of several members of the Committee that the first portraits to adorn the halls of this Home will be those of this noble couple.

To me it gives heartfelt pleasure that, at the instance of Lady Carmichael, I have been able to promote the building of the scheme of the Society with my humble contribution and I consider it a privilege that I should be asked to invite Lady Carmichael to perform the opening ceremony of the Home. With these remarks, Lady Carmichael, I request you to open the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Home.

LADY CARMICHAEL'S SPEECH.

Lady Carmichael then opened the Home with a silver key.

She said it was a great pleasure to her to have been able to perform the opening ceremony of the Home before going to England. They must congratulate Mr. Masani, the architects and the contractors for having brought about the completion of the building, the foundation stone of which was laid only at the end of February last She thanked all those who had contributed so generously to the Building Fund and Mr. Byramji Jijibhoy who was supplementing his handsome donation with the gift of a beautiful, majolica midallion, to be placed on the entrance door, bearing his orchaster's name. The midalion would be designed by Capt Solemon and carried out by the students of the Bombay Arts School, and would defict the figures of a litt'e child. Mr. Karanjia was thanked for the gift of all the furniture required for the building. The speaker mourned the loss of Sir Shapurji, by whose death Bombay had lost much. The Society was handicapped, she said, hitherto inadequate and unsuitable buildings on an unhealthy site. She assured them that not a rupee was being spent, which was not absolutely necessary for the efficient working of the institution. It was a great disappointment that owing to high prices they were not able to carry the St. Joseph's Orphanage at Agripada in every detail. She hoped that the Home would be run on a high standard in future and unless it was efficiently run such a Home had no right to exist.

For those reasons, though she was against all extravagance, she hoped the Committee would pursue a liberal financial policy and work on sound business lines. No good cause suffered for went of money in Bombay provided the public were satisfied that it was a good cause and that the money was being administered wisely, and in a way that was a credit to the city.

The present site allowed for considerable expansion of the building, but a very large Home was not desirable. She looked forward to a time when the society might have two or three homes and many more agents working in the city and when their work might rival that of the great Dr. Barnardo in London. No other city in India could show work like that of Bombay. Mr. Masani was their great exponent of the Barnardo spirit and they should be thankful to him for the way he was carrying on the work of the Society.

Their annual expenditure amounted to about Rs. 30,000, and of these about Rs. 16,000 was secured by income from invested capital, grants from Government and the Bombay Municipality. This left a balance of Rs. 14,000 to be collected during the year. She hoped the Committee would be able to collect all that and also place the whole institution on a sound footing by making additions to the endowment fund, for no Society deserved more help from them than this, which afforded a home for the wondering and starving children.

Sir Temulji Nariman then proposed a vote of thanks to Sir George and Lady Carmichael for the valuable help they had rendered to the institution both by collecting funds and by their valuable advice.

Dr. D. A. De Monto seconded, and the vote of thanks was passed with acclamation.

The following letter was written by Mr. Boyd, Commissioner of Police, to Lady Carmichael, and was read at the function, "Dear Lady Carnichael."

The Police inform me that the Society for the Protection of Children is doing excellent work and is one which is deserving of all the asistance the public can give it. There is unlimited scope for such a Society in a large city like Bombay and now that the Society has developed so far and become firmly established might I suggest the advisability of Government being approached on the subject of undertaking legislation for the prevention of cruelty to children? This would enable the activities of the agents of the Society to be considerably widened and it is certainly an anomaly that there is as yet no specific law enforcing the prevention of cruelty to animals

GRAVE NEWS FROM FIJI.

(Continued from page 8.)

ly 13,000 acres of sugar-land, and received £100,000 for the sugar-cane which their fields produced. Many thousands of Indians also would be working as wage-earners on these Indian lease-hold lands. These Indian farmers were far the most prosperous agriculturalists that I have seen in any parts of the world outside India itself. They were incomparably more prosperous than those Indians whom I have seen in Natal, engaged in the same sugar industry. Also, the climate (as I have said) is extraordinarily healthy. There were only two difficulties of a fundamentally serious kind. One was the complete break down of domestic morals, owing to the shortage of Indian women and the vices which this had introduced. The other was the difficulty about arranging marriages for their children. The marriage system had gone utterly to pieces.

Their desperate determination.

What I want to point out is this, that Mr. Mitter's telegram, which was sent from Lantoka, on the North side of the main Island, unquestionably means, *that these Indians on the North Side, who did not join in the strike, and who have not suffered under Martial Law, have determined to sell their property and come back to India because of unjust treatment.* Mr. Mitter himself was able to keep them, both from striking, and also from acts of violence, earlier in the year. I have the fullest evidence concerning this fact. Now, it appears, he has been able to do so no longer; or else, things have got to such a state that, without any striking and without any disturbance, Indians have become so disheartened at the whole situation, that they have determined, of their own accord, to sell off and leave the Islands.

What is to be done ?

The question remains, which Mr. Mitter so pertinently asks,—"What is to be done? What action should be taken?" Should we simply demand immediately ships and ships and more ships, in order to get them back as soon as possible? Or, on the other hand, should we urge them to hold on, in the hope that some remedy may be found?

The "Control" of Shipping.

One thing is certain. The Government of India, if it were forced by public opinion to do so, could easily release the two very large B. I. S. N. Co. steamers which are on the Madras—Penang passage as shuttle boats, carrying the Tamil labourers backwards and forwards to Madras and to Malaya, in alternate voyages. I once came across on the S. S. Tara, which had a complement for 2000 'deck' passengers, if I remember rightly, even in rough weather. She cou'd probably be fitted to carry 1500 back from Fiji, if Government could "control" her.

What must not be done ?

What must *not* be allowed, if it is possible to prevent it, is that Indians with their families should hang about the ports of Suva and Lantoka, for months and months, spending all their hard-won earnings in the interval of waiting for a passage. I saw that very thing happening during the war time, when Indians, who were pining to get back, would listen to no one, but sold up everything and lived a miserable existence, in the slums of Suva. Nothing can be more demoralising than that!

It is clear that a crisis in Fiji has arrived. In the National Congress, at Nagpur, this whole issue of "Indians abroad" should be seriously and systematically taken in hand. It ought not to be left on one side for other questions, however immediately urgent: for in a peculiarly painful and direct way, the honour of India before the outside world, is at stake in thi very issue.

M. PATEL AT NAGPUR.

ON COUNCIL ELECTIONS AND VOTING

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Nov. 30.

Mr. V. J. Patel, General Secretary of the Congress arrived here from Akola where he held a consultation with the leading public men in regard to various questions likely to come up for discussion before the Nagpur Congress.

During his stay at Nagpur he conferred with the prominent members of the Reception Committee and delivered a public address on the "Nagpur Congress" and the "Boycott of the Councils." He inspected the Congress arrangements and made several suggestions and left for Wardia to discuss questions likely to engage the attention of the Nagpur Congress. He will arrive at Bombay to-morrow.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT PRESS NOTE.

In course of the address delivered here he dwelt at great length on the proposed article one of the draft constitution of the Congress. He then referred to the recent Bombay Government Press note declaring that: (1) the statements that the Government officials have brought unfair pressure on voters and forced them to vote. have no foundation and are therefore false, (2) that in no country in the world do all those entitled to vote excercise that right, (3) that it is the fundamental feature of all the democratic forms of the governments that those who exercise their right as voters decide the question of who shall represent their community in the legislature.

Dealing with the points *seriatune* Mr Patel asked why did not the Government prosecute those who had made the statements referred to. In regard to the second point Mr. Patel wanted to know if there was any country in the world where the voting registered at several polling stations had ever been nil and in some cases voters were one per cent. of those entitled to vote. Thirdly Mr. Patel emphasised that the members elected by the voters, eighty per cent. of whom had refrained from voting, were not representatives of the people and he urged the audience, to hold meetings whenever possible to make it clear that the newly elected were not in any way their representatives.

"SWADESHI IS THE EFFECTIVE WAY TO SWARAJ."

(Continued from previous page.)

the U. P. being the centre of Hindustan was expected to lead the rest of India; but in fact there was nothing so far to give the U. P. any prominence above Gujrat. He expected however, that in the long run the former would take its right place in the present struggle and related the example of Jhansi where Hindu and Mahomedan students had taken oaths on the Gita and the Quran that they would withdraw from the Government controlled institutions.

Coming to the question of the Hindu-Muslim unity Mahatmaji regretted that the Government had successfully played its game in the U. P. by dividing the two communities and thus emasculating both. He reminded both of their religious books and asked them to sink their differences. At this juncturee he referred to a wire which he had received from Lucknow where there was some controversy over a municipal resolution regarding the sacrifice of cows and also to the allegation that he had emptied the Aligarh College, but did not do so in the Benares University and said that all this showed that they were still wanting in mutual confidence and goodwill. He did not know how to deal with such questions. He wanted to empty the Hindu University as well as the Aligarh College and carried his message to both these places. It was a question of personal duty and these only were more successful who came to the forefront whether it be Aligarh or Benares or any other institution. It was a sign of their weakness, if in performing an obligation of this nature they looked forward to others to lead.

Addressing the Hindus the Mahatmaji said there was no cause for them to suspect that the Ali brothers would deceive them as having expressly said that they were Mahomedans first and everything else afterwards. They had pledged themselves to fight against the whole world for the freedom of India. Suspicion of that sort showed a lack of self-reliance. It was said that the Ali Brothers were pan-Islamists. If to sympathise with Mahomedans in other parts of the world was pan-Islamism for a Mahomedan, then the Hindus were also pan-Hinduists, as the feeling of sympathy for co-religionists was a natural feeling and common to all nations. He appealed to them therefore to be manly and give up these suspicions which were fit only for cowards. It was time that they should all unite and take up the country cause in right earnest but even if there was no response from the people in general he with 4 or 5 others that had taken up the cause will continue the struggle to the end (loud cheers.)

MESSENGER SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I regret to say that the Messenger Service cannot be started on the first instant owing to the fact that it has been impressed upon me that it is absolutely necessary to give the men a good uniform and that some form of acknowledgement is necessary for the money paid for delivery of letters and parcels. The inauguration of the service for this reason and other minor reasons has to be postponed for a week or thereabouts I am sorry for this delay.—Yours, etc.

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

THE STRIKES.

NO IMPROVEMENT.

None of the numerous postal irregularities and complaints have been remedied as yet and the strikers are not at all inclined to go back to work.

STREET LIGHTING.

Last night also there was no improvement to be marked in the street lights.

PROHIBITION REMOVED.

There was a slight trouble in Dadar workshop of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Company on Monday. It has been a custom in this workshop that each worker has to take a permit token for going to the lavatory like the school children. But after the recent strike many of them were not observing this restriction. On Monday about twenty of the workmen were placed before the works' manager for the breach of the practice. The men contended that since after the strike they were on the same footing with the men of the G. I. P. workshop where no such restriction existed. The manager thereupon threatened to dismiss them if they refused to work under the restriction. The twenty men came out of the works and then the rest of the workers followed them. The manager realizing the situation called the twenty men back and then all others also came back to work.

BOMBAY COTTON TRADERS

BUSINESS FOR CONTRACTS OF CROPS

RESOLVED TO BE OPENED.

The adjourned meeting of the Bombay Cotton Traders was held yesterday at the Colaba Cotton Exchange—Mr. Mathuradas Vissanji presiding.

The Chairman at the outset remarked that at their last meeting they had resolved that they would take further steps to get the Cotton Control Act repelled but in the meantime a letter was received from the Chairman, Cotton Contracts' Board which he thought bore satisfactory terms for reopening the business in the new crops.

The letter was read and it runs as under:

CHAIRMAN S LETTER.

Dear Mr. Mathuradas,—The Board understand that you and your friends are not satisfied by my letter dated 25th November. You wish and the Board wishes the Control under Act 1 of 1919, to come to an end at the earliest practicable and convenient date and it is agreed that the end of October 1921 would be practicable and convenient

There are two contingencies for which my letter provides:—

(1) An Association may be formed which can be recognised by statute and empowered to take over control from the Cotton Contracts Board. In that case the Board will carry on till the necessary legislation can be passed and will then hand over to the New Association.

(2) If the trade fails to form an Association which can secure statutory recognition and the war, as seems probable ends before the end of April, Act 1 of 1919, can cease to operate on November 1st by an order of the Governor in Council, and the Board will recommend that an order be made accordingly.

There is a third contingency which my letter does not take account of and have felt constrained to consider. If the trade fails to form an Association which can secure statutory recognition and the war does not "End" officially before the 1st of May next, Act 1 of 1919, must continue in operation after the end of October as the law now stands. This, you think, is unsatisfactory. We have ascertained that it is not a part of the policy of the present Bombay Government to continue the control afer this Cotton Season and there is no reason to suqpse that the present Government's successors will be of a different mind. In the contingency stated the Board will recommend that Act 1 of 1919, be repealed with effect from 1st November 1921. I trust this is a sufficiently explicit assurance to satisfy you and your friends that the Board wishes the Control of the Trade under the Act 1 of 1919, to cease and will take all reasonable steps, to that end. I repeat that under no circumstances will trade in 1921-22 crop be opened under the Rules of the Cotton Contracts Board without a prior consultation of all Associations of the trade.

"QUITE SATISFACTORY".

The Chairman then proposed:

That after the last meeting a letter of today's date has been received from the Cotton Contracts Board which on perusal is considered satisfactory and therefore this meeting resolves to open with addition and alteration, from Wednesday, the 1st December 1920, the business for the contracts of the crops of 1920-21 were hitherto stopped.

The proposition was unanimously agreed to.

After another resolution appointing a Committee to call Trade meetings in future for any exigency, was carried, the meeting dispersed.

M. CLEMENCEAU AT RANGOON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Nov. 29.

During his visit to Mandalay, M. Clamenceau was the guest of the Commissioner. He received cordial welcome everywhere he visited, attended the Arakon pagoda and a reception given by Buddhist community and met the French priests and nuns. General Sir Vere Fane, Commanding the Burma Division, came from Maymyo to Mandalay for M. Clamenceau's visit. All the public functions were attended by large gatherings.

DEVASTATING COTTON FIRES IN LIVERPOOL.

(Continued from previous page.)

er said that all the galleries in the House of Commons had been closed to public as a result of information from the Chief Commissioner of Police. (Cheers).

TWO POLICEMEN SHOT AT CASTLE WARTYR: ONE KILLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 28.
Recd. 2 p.m., Nov. 30.

Two policemen were shot last night at Castle Wartyr, County Cork. One was killed and the other wounded.

BOMB SENSATION IN MULLINGAR.

UNIFORMED MEN RUNNING AMOK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 23.
Recd. 2 p.m., Nov. 30.

Sensation was caused last night in Mullingar which has up to the present been the quietest town in Ireland. It is alleged that uniformed men ran amok and threw bombs in the street breaking windows. One boy was dangerously wounded. The military picket arrested the offenders.

FIRES IN CORK.

THREE MORE BUSINESS HOUSES GUTTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 28.
Recd. 2 p.m., Nov. 30.

Three more business premises in Cork were completely gutted last night. The damage is estimated at £60,000 sterling.

BARRICADES IN DOWNING STREET.

INTERPELLATION BY "DAILY NEWS"

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 29.
Recd. 2 p.m., Nov. 30.

The "Daily News" attributes the erection of the barricades in the neighbourhood of Whitehall not solely to the Irish situation, but to the possibility of labour troubles in view of a black winter outlook.

FATE OF SOME MORE BLACK AND TANS.

15 KILLED AND 1 WOUNDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 29.
Recd. 8-15 p.m. Nov. 30.

Seventeen Black and Tans who were patrolling in two lorries yesterday under the District Inspector, Crake were ambushed near Kilmichael by hundred men. Fifteen Black and Tans were killed, one is missing and one was mortally wounded. Their ammunition and arms were captured and lorries burned.

SIR IAN HAMILTON LEAVES FOR BOMBAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 29.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., Nov. 30.

Sir Ian Hamilton left London for Bombay on November 27th on board the steamship Orsova.

BENGAL PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 30.

At a meeting of the Bengal Provincial Congress committee held last evening the following gentlemen were elected members of All-India Congress Committee:—Messrs. B. Chakravarty, C. R. Das, Akhil Chandra Dutt I. B. Sen, B. K. Laniri, Bejoy Krishna Bose, Bipin Chandra Pal, Moulvie Majibar Rahman, Babus Kamini Kumar Chandra, Gunada Charan Sen, Basanta Kumar Bose, Mono Mohan Neogi, Nirmal Chandra Chunder, Dr. Pramatha Nath Banerji, Mr. B. N. Sasmal, Mr. N. C. Sen, Moulvie Akhan Khan, Messrs. Srish Chandra Chatterji, N. C. Bardoloi, Satyendra Chandra Mitra, Lalit Mohan Das, J. M. Sen Gupta, Jitendra Lal Banerji, Ambica Prasad Bajpayi, H. D. Bose.

For the last-name there was a tie between Mr. H. D. Bose and Sir A. Chaudhuri and the name being again put to the vote Mr. H. D. Bose was elected by a large number of votes while none voted for Sir A. Chaudhuri.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 30.

The western depression has given local rain in the North-West Frontier Province and the weather is disturbed in the south-west of the Bay. Rain also has fallen locally in the South Burma coast, south-east Madras, while a few falls occurred in Assam and the Malabar. The chief amounts are:—Aprachipar quarter of an inch, Drosh half, Trivandrum one, Negapatam five.

Forecast:—Extension into Kashmir.

LATEST CABLES

Recd. 1-0 p.m. Dec. 1st.

ARTHUR DENNING VS. INDIA OFFICE.

JUDGMENT AGAINST PLAINTIFF.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 29.

In the case in the King's Bench of Arthur Dupre Denning versus India Office, Justice Bailhache giving judgment against the plaintiff as the services under the Crown were liable to terminate without notice at the Crown's pleasure, expressed his opinion that the form of agreement was most unfortunate and misleading. Replying to the Attorney-General's application for costs, His Lordship stated that the action was dismissed without costs.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

GALLERIES CLOSED TO PUBLIC.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 29.

It appears that the decision to close the galleries in the House of Commons was made at a meeting of the Ministers at 10, Downing Street this morning at which the Speaker, General Horwood, Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police and Sir Basil Thompson of Scotland Yard were present, and that latest developments in connection with Sinn Feinism were discussed.

THREAT TO LONDONDERRY MILITARY OFFICERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 29.

It is reported that the military authorities in Londonderry have been informed that a number of Irish-American gunmen have arrived in Londonderry, where certain officers have received notices threatening them with a fate similar to that of the officers in Dublin unless they leave Ireland.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S VISIT TO INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 29.

The "Daily Telegraph" says that the Duke of Connaught will not visit any of the Native States as it is still expected that the Prince of Wales will go to India next year.

COTTON INDUSTRY CRISIS IN EGYPT.

EGYPTIAN GOVT'S STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 29.
Recd. 0-40 Dec. 1.

Cairo.—In connection with the cotton industry crisis, the Egyptian Government has issued a statement explaining the causes of the last year's rise and subsequent fall. It shows that the latter was due to the economic factors and reasons which operated throughout the world and were beyond the control of the producing country. It points out that the present prices still leave the Egyptian landowing cultivator a substantial profit but that the cultivator renting land on the basis of the last year's prices is faced with a heavy loss and if insolvency follows on a considerable scale, the well being and tranquility of the agricultural population will be most injuriously affected. The Government is however taking all measures with a view to alleviating the situation as far as possible. The Commission consisting of three Egyptian and three British members has been appointed to this end and meanwhile landowners are urged to refrain from exacting an immediate payment of the rent beyond the tenants' capacity.

HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST SINN FEIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 29.
Recd. 0-40 Dec. 1.

Strictest precautions against Sinn Fein are being taken in the Parliament. Not only are the galleries in both the Houses closed but the public is entirely excluded except in St. Stephens' Hall adjoining the outer lobby where the members can interview their constituents. Persons having business in the House but who are unknown to the police are being searched. Special precautions are being taken with regard to the motor traffic in the Palace Yard and the police motorboat with machine-gun is patrolling the river front.

Official & Personal,

It is understood that Dewan Bahadur Swamikannu Pillay will be appointed Reforms Commissioner and Mr. A. R. Knapp will be on special duty in connection with the visit of the Duke of Connaught.

Mr. V. J. Patel, Joint General Secretary of the Congress arrives at Bombay on Wednesday this morning by the Nagpur Mail after his short tour in the Central Provinces having visited Akola and Nagpur and delivered public lectures on the Nagpur Congress.

Their Excellencies were the guests of the Cricket Teams at lunch the Bombay Gymkhana on Tuesday afternoon.

Correspondence.

BRITISH CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A CORRECTION.

To the Editor of "the Chronicle".

Sir,—I am instructed by the British Committee of the Indian National Congress to say that their attention has been drawn to a cablegram from the "Hindu's" London correspondent, which you print in your issue of October 7th, purporting to record what happened at the meeting of the British Committee at which Mr. Syud Hossain and Mr. Fenner Brockway were appointed Joint Editor-Secretaries of the Committee. The statements made in that paragraph (1) that Mr. Fenner Brockway told the Committee at the meeting that "he had no special knowledge of India", and (2) that "nearly all-Indian members at the preceding meeting had cast their votes in favour of his appointment as Secretary-Editor" are both entirely untrue.—Yours, etc.

G. P. BLIZARD, PP. E. A.
Assistant Secretary.

London, Nov. 11.

SWARAJYA! WHAT IS IT?

To the Editor of "the Chronicle".

Sir,—The remarkable outcome of the deliberations of the Special Session of the Calcutta Congress has been the demand for complete Swarajya which has been claimed to be the sovereign panacea for all the ills that India has been suffering so long. What the "Swarajya" is has not been sufficiently and clearly defined. Various politicians have interpreted it in various ways Some interpret it as full Responsible Government under the British aegis, others mean it as an unqualified and unadulterated Self-Government without any limitations and some others put it as Dominion Self-Government. Whatever this may mean, everything has been shrouded in and clouded by obscurity more so at a time when the Congress Creed is in the "melting pot." There has been and in course of time it will be keener, a wrangle over the change in the Constitution and Creed of the Congress and there is likely to arise a sharp division in the matter of the drafting of the actual phraseology of the ultimate goal of the country and the phraseology itself will determine the real destiny of the nation, hence there will be a great controversy on that point. The Congress will therefore be well advised in drafting its creed in as unambiguous and unequivocal terms as it is possible for the leaders of the public opinion in the country who for the present guide the destinies of the Congress.

The foregoing thoughts have been suggested by the correspondence embodying the minute of dissent by Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, in regard to the revision of the Congress Constitution and Creed. Mr. Gandhi seems to have taken two positions in regard to the phraseology of the creed within the period of nearly two months. In the first draft Mr. Gandhi defined the goal of the Congress as the Dominion Self-Government under British Commonwealth, but subsequently he changed it to 'Swarajya" which may be under the British connection or be without it. But Mr. Gandhi's recent utterances have thrown a flood of light on this question and his intentions can be transperently perceived. According to a report appearing in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 15th October Mr. Gandhi said; "His non-cooperation had no similarity with the non-cooperation movement of Ireland or Egypt, though *the motive was nearly the same.*" From this it is transparently clear what he means when he says that he would not make a fetish of the British connection. What is the motive of the Irish movement if it is not the subversion of the British Government and if it is so, is it not revolutionary? Hence Mr. Gandhi's non-cooperation movement is revolutionary. Yet it is claimed that it is not revolutionary, but constitutional. But supposing Mr. Gandhi succeeds in his aim and brings about the desired result by means of his movement of non-violent non-cooperation, what form of Government would he set up? What sort of Swarajya would be formulate? What is the scheme of Swarajya that he will have us adopt? I am sure he will advise instituting an indigenous system and scheme of Swarajya. The "Responsible Government" that is conceived of by our other leaders is based upon the ideas of western institutions and they in turn are founded upon western civilization. But Mr. Gandhi wants us to wash our hands clean off the western civilization and to discard and unlearn what we have already learnt from it. In short he wants us to start with a clean slate and begin writing entirely on a new leaf. Or he wants us perhaps to revert to the primitive stage at which human evolution began. It is evident therefore that he would have nothing to do with western institutions. In that case he should first of all start a campaign of doing away with everything that is the outcome of the western civilization, because that according to him is the cause of all satanic and devilish conditions to which we are subjected. All the same having denounced the progeny of the western culture with a view to its being swept off the land, he has left nothing to fall back upon except his own pet theories. It is therefore up to him to evolve a scheme of Swarajya based upon the most spiritual and refined conceptions of his own best suited to the needs of the country in its present stage. It is no use simply promising "Swarajya" without letting people know what that Swarajya is. I am here concerned with Mr. Gandhi's Swarajya and not with the one our other leaders are talking about. These words are therefor addressed to him with a view to electing the outline of the scheme of Swarajya Mr. Gandhi may be contemplating of evolving. Will he therefore in the best interests of the country respond.—Yours, etc.,

S. V. RAO.

23, Fanaswadi 2nd Lane,
Bombay, Nov. 20.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND DOMICILED EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION.

To the Editor of "the Chronicle".

Sir,—As the recent notice emanating from Calcutta under the authority of Mr. H. W. B. Moreno intimating that Mr. J. H. Abbott has been elected President-in-Chief of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Association will be far reaching and disastrous in its effect on the unthinking members of the community, my Branch is of the opinion that the Anglo-Indian public should be made aware of the true facts of the case. On 21-10-1920 the Bengal Branch of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Association under Mr. Moreno was closed down by Col.Gidney with the consent and approval of the majority of the members of the Central Council. From this date, therefore, Mr. Moreno ceased to hold any office in the Association, and, since the so-called election of Mr. Abbott took place on 6-11-1920 under the authority of Mr. Moreno, his activities in this connection can only be regarded as a direct insult to the entire Central Council who on 20-10-1920 gave their majority vote in favour of Col. Gidney. Mr. Moreno himself voted for Col. Gidney on 30-9-1920, but immediately Col. Gidney closed down the Bengal Branch, which he was perfectly justified in doing, Mr. Moreno turned round and called for votes for Mr. Abbott for the office of President-in-Chief. The alleged election of Mr. Abbott is therefore altogether *ultra vires*, and though Mr. Moreno's activities are unworthy of serious notice, the true state of affairs should be placed before the public. Mr. Abbott is also very largely to blame in this matter, because in the face of his acknowledgment of Col. Gidney as President-in-Chief until the conclusion of the next Annual General Meeting, he has now stood for a self-created re-election and has permitted himself to be openly declared President-in-Chief of the Association. This will more than ever embarrass the Government of India and will stay their hands from putting into operation important schemes for the benefit of the poorer members of the community. We would advise Mr. Abbott and his supporters to fight Col. Gidney at the proper time in a fair and open manner, and if they cannot do so without resorting to the practice of issuing anonymous and unsigned circulars broadcast, then the less they have to do with the Association the better. This Branch recognises Col. Gidney as President-in-Chief of the Association until the conclusion of the next Annual General Meeting, and it is immaterial to us what anyone else may have to say in the matter.—Yours, etc.,

R. W. JOHNSON,
President, C. P. Provincial Branch and Member of the Central Council.

Nagpur, Nov. 24.

A CASE FOR CONSIDERATION.

To the Editor of "the Chronicle".

Sir,—In this communication to the Press I desire to bring to the notice of the Government of India a case of gross injustice done to Mr. G. A. Phear, a very just and able of the P. W. D. by the Central Provinces Administration. The facts are as follows:—

Mr. G. A. Phear, Executive Engineer, Nerbudda Division, Hoshangabad, has a distinguished record of over 20 years' service in the P. W. D., C. P., possesses highest engineering qualifications from the R. I. E. College, England, and is the most senior of all the Superintending and Executive Engineers now serving in C. P. His services were very much appreciated by all the officers under whom he served except by one or two during the later period of his career. The cause of the displeasure of the one or two officers as far as my knowledge goes was of a personal nature and its effect was visited on the devoted head of Mr. G. A. Phear in ruining his official career and compelling him to bid good-by to his services in disgust.

But it is not only Mr. Phear who has been treated in this way, Messrs. Lugard, Ray, Vacha and Lal, all of them able Engineers, have the same story to tell and are now no longer in the service.

It will indeed be a pity if the services of such an expert officer be lost to India for ever, as I hear Mr. G. A. Phear intends to settle in Australia after his retirement.

I therefore appeal to the Rulers of Native States, Railway Companies and to big Industrial concerns to avail themselves of the services of this able officer if unfortunately Government does not do him the justice which he deserves.

He has practical knowledge of Electrical Engineering, Architecture, Engine Repairs, Drainage, Buildings, Roads and Irrigation.

He has even officiated as Superintending Engineer, Irrigation Branch, C. P.

I also appeal to Mr. Phear not to go out of India for settlement, but to keep his ripe experience at the disposal of this country. He may also try his luck again, when the Reform Scheme comes into force. when the P. W. D. being the transferred subject will be in charge of an Indian Minister who is sure to take him in order to make the Reform Scheme a success.—Yours, etc.,

NON-OFFICIAL INDIAN.

A CASE FOR ENQUIRY.

To the Editor of "the Chronicle".

Sir,—While thanking you for your note in the "Chronicle" of the 5th instant under the above heading will you please allow me to say a few words more on the point?

I was one of the eye-witnesses to the scene referred to by your correspondent about the hooliganism in Kurla. When we heard the cries of the poor victim we ran to his assistance. On seeing us, all the three (perhaps four) hooligans (who were in the dress of Christians) ran towards the station. I pursued them and caught hold of one of them on the Railway platform and asked policeman No. 114 to catch the other two who were running under his very nose. He deliberately pretended not to have heard me and actually connived at their escape. In the meantime, Inspector Oka came on the scene with the victim in question and went to the fauzdar (who, I may note in passing is a practical "non-cooperator" as will be seen from the fact that he does not know a single word of the English language) and explained to him the whole case. The victim was then taken to the dispensary. I brought to the notice of the fauzdar the deliberate negligence of police sepoy No. 114 but he said that as one of the 'gang' is in their possession, the others could be easily traced. The police ought to have, for the sake of 'public safety', taken up the case in earnest but instead of that we find quite a curious end of the whole case as depicted by your correspondent. Will Government condescend to inquire into these matters? Yours, etc.,

V. V. OAK.

Kurla, Nov. 7.

A SECOND DANIEL COME TO JUDGMENT.

To the Editor of "the Chronicle".

Sir,—I was quite surprised to see remarks from leaders of the type of Mr. Joseph Baptista's calibre in your issue of the 11th instant under the heading "A Local Bampard." Mr. Baptista's remarks against Mr. Narayana Rao Kulkarni are hasty and uncalled-for. If Mr. Baptista had closely followed the co-operative proposal of Mr. Narayana Rao Kulkarni, he would never have made such remarks. I have been in Bombay for over twenty years and I have come down to Calcutta only very recently. Though I am now in Calcutta, I have been following closely the movements of Bombay in "Bombay Chronicle" and other papers. Perhaps Mr. Narayana Rao's mode of dress and simplicity of life makes Mr. Baptista to pass such scathing remarks. I know Mr. Narayana Rao Kulkarni for the last 12 years and many a postman and other working classes have been under his obligation. There is no postman in the whole of Bombay, who does not know the name of Mr. Kulkarni with the exception of a very few. Mr. Narayana Rao is a silent worker and has his own methods of helping the poor and the helpless. I know of many instances where people have taken mean advantage of his simplicity and straight forward character. If Mr. Baptista is desirous of getting a certificate of sanity, he will do well to refer him to Mr. Haig Brown, P.P., of Messrs. King, King and Company. Mr. Narayana Rao's co-operative system is congenial both to the Postal authorities and employees. His system is one of the best systems. Mr. Narayana Rao will do well, next time if he at all intends visiting Mr. Baptista, to wear a European dress and perhaps with a bottle of wine; in the alternative he should associate himself with Sir Stanley Reed and other silent and noble-hearted workers, whose opinions do not concur with those of Mr. Baptista's.—Yours, etc.,

M. S. MURTI.

Calcutta, Nov. 14.

BURMA BAPTISTS.

TO MAKE REFORMS A SUCCESS.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Nov. 29.

The Burma Baptists' Conference, representing over 1,22,000 Burma Christians throughout the province, has passed a resolution gratefully accepting the increased privileges of self-overnment and urging all leaders to make the details of the proposals widely known and aid Government so that the Reforms may become a fact. This resolution was passed in October and a covering letter to the Lieut Governor advocates Cooperation with one another and with the Government to make the reforms a success, thus proving the people worthy of the confidence placed in them and paying the way for a greater measure of self-determination and true democracy.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon opened the sale of work on behalf of the Christ Church in the church compound, Mount Road, Madras, on Sunday afternoon.

FUTURE OF EGYPT.

ALLIANCE WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

TEXT OF MILNER-ZAGHLUL MEMORANDUM.

The following is the text of the Memorandum which is the result of Conversations held in London in June to August last between the Milner Mission and Zaghlul Pasha and his colleagues, and the substance of which was foreshadowed in "The Times" of August 23 and 24:—

1.—In order to establish the independence of Egypt on a secure and lasting basis, it is necessary that the relations between Great Britain and Egypt should be precisely defined, and the privileges and immunities now enjoyed in Egypt by the capitulatory powers should be modified and rendered less injurious to the interests of the country,

2.—These ends cannot be achieved without further negotiations between accredited representatives of the British and Egyptian Governments respectively in the one case, and between the British Government and the Governments of the capitulatory Powers in the other case. Such negotiations will be directed to arriving at definite agreement on the following lines:—

3.—(I.) As between Egypt and Great Britain a Treaty will be entered into, under which Great Britain will recognize the independence of Egypt as a constitutional monarchy, with representative institutions, and Egypt will confer upon Great Britain such rights as are necessary to safeguard her special interests, and to enable her to furnish the guarantees which must be given to foreign Powers to secure the relinquishment of their capitulatory rights.

(II.) By the same Treaty, an Alliance will be concluded between Great Britain and Egypt, by which Great Britain will undertake to support Egypt in defending the integrity of her territory, and Egypt will undertake, in case of war, even when the integrity of Egypt is not affected, to render to Great Britain all the assistance in her power within her own borders, including the use of her harbours, aerodromes, and means of communication for military purposes.

4.—This Treaty will embody stipulations to the following effect:—

(I.) Egypt will enjoy the right to representation in foreign countries. In the absence of any duly accredited Egyptian representative, the Egyptian Government will confide its interests to the care of the British representative. Egypt will undertake not to adopt in foreign countries an attitude which is inconsistent with the Alliance, or will create difficulties for Great Britain, and will also undertake not to enter into any agreement with a foreign Power which is prejudicial to British interests.

(II.) Egypt will confer on Great Britain the right to maintain a military force on Egyptian soil for the protection of her Imperial communications. The Treaty will fix the place where the force shall be quartered, and will regulate any subsidiary matters which require to be arranged. The presence of this force shall not constitute in any manner a military occupation of the country, or prejudice the rights of the Government of Egypt.

(III.) Egypt will appoint, in concurrence with his Majesty's Government, a Financial Adviser, to whom shall be entrusted in due course the powers at present exercised by the Commissioners of the Debt, and who will be at the disposal of the Egyptian Government for all other matters on which they may desire to consult him.

(IV.) Egypt will appoint, in concurrence with his Majesty's Government, an official in the Ministry of Justice, who shall enjoy the right of access to the Minister. He shall be kept fully informed on all matters connected with the administration of the law as affecting foreigners, and will also be at the disposal of the Egyptian Government for consultation on any matter connected with the efficient maintenance of law and order.

(V.) In view of the contemplated transfer to his Majesty's Government of the rights hitherto exercised under the *regime* of the Capitulations by the various foreign Governments, Egypt recognizes the right of Great Britain to intervene, through her representative in Egypt, to prevent the application to foreigners of any Egyptian law now requiring foreign consent, and Great Britain on her side undertakes not to exercise this right except in the case of laws operating inequitably against foreigners.

ALTERNATIVE.

In view of the contemplated transfer to his Majesty's Government of the right hitherto exercised under the *regime* of the Capitulations by the various foreign Governments, Egypt recognizes the right of Great Britain to intervene through her representative in Egypt, to prevent the application to foreigners of any Egyptian law now requiring foreign consent, and Great Britain on her side undertakes not to exercise this right except in the case of laws inequitably discriminating against foreigners in the matter of taxation, or inconsistent with the principles of legislation common to all the capitulatory Powers.

(VI.) On account of the special relations between Great Britain and Egypt created by the Alliance, the British representative will be accorded an exceptional position in Egypt and will be entitled to precedence over all other representatives.

(VII.) The engagements of British and other foreign officers and administrative officials who entered into the service of the Egyptian Government before the coming into force of the Treaty, may be terminated, at the instance of either the officials themselves, or the Egyptian Government, at any time within two years after the coming into force of the Treaty. The pension or compensation to be accorded to officials retiring under this provision, in addition to that provided by the existing law, shall be determined by the Treaty. In cases where no advantage is taken of this arrangement, existing terms of service will remain unaffected.

5.—This Treaty will be submitted to the approval of a Constituent Assembly, but it will not come into force until after the agreements with foreign Powers for the closing of their Consular Courts and the decrees for the reorganization of the Mixed Tribunals have come into operation.

6.—This Constituent Assembly will also be charged with the duty of framing a new Organic Statute, in accordance with the provisions of which the Government of Egypt will in future be conducted. This Statute will embody provisions for the Ministers being responsible to the Legislature. It will also provide for religious toleration for all persons and for the due protection of the rights of foreigners.

7.—The necessary modifications in the *regime* of the Capitulations will be secured by agreements to be concluded by Great Britain with the various capitulatory Powers These agreements will provide for the closing of the foreign Consular Courts, so as to render possible the reorganization and extension of the jurisdiction of the Mixed Tribunals and the application to all foreigners in Egypt of the legislation (including legislation imposing taxation) enacted by the Egyptian Legislature.

8.—These agreements will provide for the transfer to his Majesty's Government of the rights previously exercised under the *regime* of the Capitulations by the various foreign Governments. They will also contain stipulations to the following effect:—

(a) No attempt will be made to discriminate against the nationals of a Power which agrees to close its Consular Courts, and such nationals shall enjoy in Egypt the same treatment as British subjects.

(b) The Egyptian Nationality Law will be founded on the *jus sanguinis*, so that the children born in Egypt of a foreigner will enjoy the nationality of their father and will not be claimed as Egyptian subjects.

(c) Consular officers of the foreign Powers shall be accorded by Egypt the same status as foreign Consuls enjoy in England.

(d) Existing Treaties and Conventions to which Egypt is a party on matters of commerce and navigation, including postal and telegraphic Conventions, will remain in force. Pending the conclusion of special agreements to which she is a party, Egypt will apply the Treaties in force between Great Britain and the foreign Powers concerned on questions affected by the closing of the Consular Courts, such as extradition Treaties, Treaties for the surrender of seamen deserters, etc. as also Treaties of a political nature, whether multilateral or bilateral, *e. g.*, arbitration Conventions and the various Conventions relating to the conduct of hostilities.

(e) The liberty to maintain schools and to teach the language of the foreign country concerned will be guaranteed, provided that such schools are subject in all respects to the laws applicable generally to European schools in Egypt.

(f) The liberty to maintain or organize religious and charitable foundations, such as hospitals, etc., will also be guaranteed.

The Treaties will also provide for the necessary changes in the Commission of the Debt and the elimination of the international element in the Alexandria Board of Health.

9.—The legislation rendered necessary by the aforesaid agreements between Great Britain and the foreign Powers, will be effected by decrees to be issued by the Egyptian Government.

A decree shall be enacted at the same time, validating all measures, legislative, administrative, or judicial, taken under Martial Law.

10.—The decrees for the reorganization of the Mixed Tribunals will provide for conferring upon these Tribunals all jurisdiction hitherto exercised by the foreign Consular Courts, while leaving the jurisdiction of the Native Courts untouched.

11.—After the coming into force of the Treaty referred to in Article 3, Great Britain will communicate its terms to foreign Powers and will support an application by Egypt for admission as a member of the League of Nations.—"The Times."

CLERKS' UNION.

PROGRAMME OF WORK

Hon. Secretary of the Clerks' Union writes:—

I have to state on behalf of the Committee of Management for the information of the clerical community that the Committee of Management is doing its utmost to make the Institution really useful. It is to be regretted however that the Union has not yet attained adequate strength in numbers and this fact is very much hampering its progress. I, therefore, appeal through your columns to all those who are following the clerical profession to join the Union and strengthen the hands of the Committee in undertaking the several schemes in view.

(1) The Clerk's Union Co-operative Credit Society Ltd. which has already been registered will start its work on the 12th December, 1920 when the First General Meeting of the shareholders will be held. (2) The idea of starting a Magazine of the Union is under immediate consideration. (3) The Union is rendering Medical Relief to such members as ask for it. (4) And also maintains free classes in Accountancy, Shorthand, etc.

Opinions of the Day.

Chances of Non-Cooperation.

The "Tribune."—They (the Nationalist opponents of Non-Cooperation) have been under the delusion that what they call the commonsense of the country would, of its own accord and without any effort on their part, rally to their side once the fever of excitement was over, and have forgotten that the movement they have to combat is not mere froth and foam, but has a substantial element of truth in it, and that it is only by embodying this truth in their own programme as well as by perpetually holding aloft their own banner that they can hope to wean the country from that side of the non-co-operation movement which they believe to be untrue and to be prejudicial to the best interests of the country. Not until this mistaken attitude on their part has been completely changed is there any likelihood of the Congress throwing out the non-cooperation resolution in its present form.

An Object Lesson.

The "A. B. Patrika."—A contented, free India in alliance with England is a real bulwark of the empire. A muzzled, disaffected India can only help the disruption of the empire. Discontent born out of disappointment in the attainment of freedom has a tendency to run in geometrical progression. A peaceful non-cooperator like Mr. Gandhi may a decade hence, if England's policy remains fundamentally unchanged, be out of date when the conviction will be brought home to the people that not persuasion or moral pressure but force was the only weapon to which alone England was responsive. Let us yet hope, and it is, we realise a hope against hope,—that solution will come before that. It is indeed inconceivable now that the Indians may ever be so alienated from their spiritual culture as to adopt, even under the gravest provocation, anything like the methods of Sinn Fein. But nobody can say as to the mentality of a generation goaded to despair. Let us however again hope that the experience with the Irish will not be lost and England and India will settle their differences on terms honourable to both.

Indians and Burmans.

The "New Burma."—The Indians in Burma must realise that they and the Burmese are in the same plight—slaves under the same master. And they would be sinning against the Burmans,—nay, against humanity itself—if they made an effort, consciously or unconsciously, to obstruct the path of emancipation that their hosts travel. The Indians in Burma, indeed, owe a sacred duty towards the country of their adoption and it is greatly incumbent upon them, as Mr. Chatterjee says to stand shoulder to shoulder in time of need as well as in time of prosperity. The Indian already himself a slave, must not say to the Burman slave "No, you must not win freedom." On the other hand they must work together unitedly to achieve the goal they aim at—national liberty and political freedom—mutually helping each other on their onward march—dispelling the old belief that their cause can be fought out on the floor of the Councils. Battles without number have been fought and lost on the floors of the various councils and the argument holds no water as has been proved by practical experience. Would that our Indian brothers in Burma join hands with us, the sons of the soil!

Imperialism.

The "Christian Nationalist."—On moral and religious grounds one nation has no right whatsoever to govern another nation. Christ lived under the Roman Empire, but his great doctrines knock down the immoral cult of Imperialism. The following is a contrast between the two:

THE GOSPEL OF CHRIST.	THE CULT OF IMPERIALISM.
1. Blessed are the meek for the shall inherit the earth.	1. Blessed are the aggressive for they shall be masters of all earth.
2. Seek ye first the Kingdom of Heaven and Righteousness and all things shall be added unto you.	2. Seek ye first the conquest of other nations and trampling over their rights and all things shall be added unto you.
3. Love your enemies.	3. Love (outwardly) only those who help you in your empire-building.
4. My peace I give unto you.	4. War—War—always war.
5. Speak 'yea' 'yea' and "nay" "nay" for if your conversation is more than this it is devilish.	5. Speak 'yea' 'yea' and "nay" "nay" according to circumstances, and depend on diplomacy.
6. He that is great among let him be the servant of all.	6. The greatest is he who is the master of all.
7. Do not gather wealth on this earth.	7. Without riches all gains are useless—increase National wealth at any cost.
8. Do not care what shall we eat or what shall we drink.	8. Eat, drink and satiate the nation with food and raiment no matter how it comes.

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AN OPEN LETTER TO SIR E. MACLAGAN.

(BY LAJPAT RAI.)

[We reproduce below from the "Tribune", "An Open Letter to Sir E. Maclagan, by Lala Lajpat Rai", a small summary of which has been wired to the Press by the Associated Press and to which Col. Wedgwood has referred on his statement on Indian situation, published in yesterday's "Chronicle."]

Your Honour,—Permit me to begin with sincere assurances of my regard and respect for your person and character. We Punjabees expected such a lot from you that your policy and administration has really disappointed us and we have reasons to feel confirmed in our belief that however high-minded, gentle, and good an individual may be, the exigencies of bureaucratic rule make it impossible for him to rise above his surroundings and do anything striking in the way of leading the people, who are in charge of the different branches of the administrative work, to look at things from a new angle.

The speech, delivered by you at an informal meeting of the Punjab Legislative Council held at Government House on the 13th of November at 11 a.m., has completely disillusioned those of us who had formed some expectation of you. I have absolutely nothing to say against the tone and the language of your speech. It is the utterance of a gentleman—one deserving the best consideration of those who differ from him. There are statements in the speech, however, which, though made in good faith and in full belief of their accuracy, are not exactly correct, but my disappointment is mainly due to the fact that the speech entirely ignores the real point at issue between the people and the Government.

A WRONG ASSUMPTION.

In that part of your speech, in which you address the Muslims and Sikhs, you have betrayed the same weakness and the same misapprehension of the duties of a Government which characterises the talk and the tone of an average European Civilian in this country. Are you, Sir, right in assuming that what the Government has done for the Muslims and the Sikhs was *by way of avour?* When a civilian talks of the Government having done this or that to deserve the gratitude of the people, he *assumes that the Government did more than its duty.* The whole assumption is fundamentally wrong, and is really the root cause of the misunderstanding that exists between the Government and the people. The spokesmen of the Government think that they are doing more than their duty, while the people think just the contrary. the former betray the consciousness that the Government of the country is not representative of the people of the country and is, therefore, under no obligation to do even as much as it is doing. The people have, therefore, come to the conclusion that unless they make the Government truly representative, they cannot possibly expect or force the Government to do *even its duty.*

Your Honour's remarks about the disturbances of 1919 betray the same consciousness and are a complete refutation of the statement: "The idea, indeed, that there is at present in the Province a bureaucracy on the one side ranged against the public on the other is a popular delusion." The public has spoken in no uncertain terms about the Government's failure to do its duty in the matter of the Punjab disturbances. The huge mass meetings that have been held in the different parts of the Punjab have their own tale to tell. Within the last nine months I have been in the province, I have come in contact with hundreds of thousands of Punjabees of all classes. I have travelled from Hazro, the North-Western boundary of the province, to Rohtak the South-Eastern, and also to Multan and have, in every place, met literally thousands of Punjabees of all classes and of all religions. They have, with one voice, declared that the Government has failed to do its duty in the matter of the disturbances. They have condemned as inadequate what the Government has done. They have called for definite action, and they have expressed their disappointment and dissatisfaction at the Government's persistent refusal to take such action. You admit that "the action taken has, as might be expected, failed to satisfy those who feel most strongly on either side? Who are the people ranged on the two sides—the Indian community on the one, and the European community on the other? The former consists of the whole Indian community of the province, with such exceptions as write for the columns of the "Civil and Military Gazette", and have not the courage of signing what they write. The latter is represented by the European servants of the Crown (ordinarily called the bureaucracy) plus a very limited number of merchants and planters scattered over the province, with the exception of a few among them who condemn the action of General Dyer, disapprove of the acts of Major Bosworth Smith and justify the rest. It is thus clear that the whole province is divided into two classes. The Indian public *minus* "the thinking and the moderate elements" known only to the Anglo-Indian Press, and the Bureaucracy that rules the province *minus* a few who think, but never expressly say so that General Dyer outdid himself and Major Bosworth Smith was "mad." The rest of India is also similarly divided. Indian India is unanimous in condemning the Government's action or inaction and Anglo-Indian India is almost unanimous in praising General Dyer. There is no use, Sir, in refusing to see these things and in assuming that there *exists* the best of feelings between the two communities. Do you believe, Sir, that if the people had the power to change the Administration, they would have hesitated for one moment to send off most of the Punjab Bureaucrats to their homes. If then the Government has failed to dispense with the services of even *a few of the guilty*, it is because of the Government's confidence in their military strength, and of their belief in the impotence of the people.

OLD GAME STILL CONTINUED.

You have referred, Sir, to certain "misstatements and exaggerations" in connection with the charges which people have brought against Government officials, but you have made no reference to the falsehoods, which Government officials and the Anglo-Indian Press are and have been circulating about the Indians. The Indians challenge an enquiry, they make definite statements, giving names, time and place of the alleged outrages, while the Anglo-Indian only indulges in vague slander and appeals for letting bygones be bygones. No one can have anything but admiration for your real desire to stop "the resuscitation of old animosities," but, Sir, let me respectfully point out that there is not the least chance of this end being attained by the methods your administration is following. Am I to assume, Sir, that you are ignorant of the fact that some of your high officers are still engaged in the old game, *viz.*, that of creating a prejudice in the minds of the people against their leaders. creating a breach between them and playing one community against the other? The fact remains that the province is divided into two parties. On one side are those who want to perpetuate or prolong the existing system of Government, and on the other, those who want *Swaraj*, at once, or at a very early date. The first is represented by the bureaucracy and their proteges among the Indians, and the second by the general mass of the people.

It can not be denied by any honest official that the prevailing sentiment of the official mind is to stand by those who are supposed to have stood by the bureaucracy in the days of the disturbances. The whole policy of shirking an enquiry into individual cases is based on that desire. There are lots and lots of people in Government service, who are taking advantage of that feeling and creating such a state of things in different districts as was never heard of before. They are unconsciously and unwittingly strengthening the hands of those that demand immediate *Swaraj*, but their existence cannot be doubted. You are, perhaps, aware, Sir, that there are some, amongst the Punjabee non-cooperators, who in July last, before Mr. Gandhi had started non-cooperation, were anxious to come to an understanding with the Government as regards officers whose prosecution, punishment or removal was demanded by public opinion. Their advances were repulsed and they found themselves practically driven to non-cooperation.

Now, I can well appreciate the feeling of the official mind. It is perfectly natural and human that one should refuse to give away one's friends and supporters, even if they were guilty, but then it should be frankly confessed and an air of justice and impartiality should not be put on. It is equally natural and human for the other side to refuse to place any faith in those who had not only humiliated and outraged them, but who justify their conduct and are free to say that they would do the same if opportunity and occasion demanded it. Under the circumstances there can be no understanding between the two, and each must follow its own course.

That the bureaucracy is following its course is clear from the policy of repression your Government has inaugurated. The champions of *Swaraj* expect no mercy from the bureaucracy and they are following their course with eyes open and with no misapprehension as to the risks they are running thereby.

"THINGS THAT SEPARATE US."

In the last paragraph of your speech in which you recount the things which, in your judgment, the people of the Punjab want, you have, again unconsciously betrayed the bureaucratic mind. With due deference, I beg to submit that the things that separate us are of far greater importance than those that unite us. It is true that "we all want a decrease in the production of crime," as well as "the spread of health." But do "we *all* want education among men and among women." If so, why was the Primary Education Society of Ropar so vigorously opposed by the District authorities of Umballa? You have not mentioned the things that separate us. Let me mention a few of them. We want a free India which the bureaucracy does not. We want a national army which the bureaucracy does not. We want lesser salaries for the I.C.S., the I.M.S. and the other Imperial Services which these Services are opposed to. We want higher salaries for the subordinate ranks in Government Service, which the Heads of Departments are not prepared to concede. We want a United India, which few, if at all, among the Europeans would like to see. We want fewer Europeans in the services, which you are not prepared to grant. We want the stoppage of Industrial monopolies which the Government in British India and the Native States are giving Europeans. We want to nationalize Education which your official Universities prevent. We want a recognition for independent Trade Unions which your Railway Administration is not prepared to give. We want the repeal of the Arms Act and of the coercive laws which you are keeping on the Statute Book.

The fact is, Sir Edward, that we are poles asunder. Yet, we do not want "hatred or disunion" nor violence. We are determined to prevent violence, so long as our influence can prevent it, but we are equally determined to continue and push on our propaganda for *Swaraj*, be the consequences what they may. If the Government is really anxious for "good-will and peace", there is only one way and one way to secure it. Let us know *definitely* what the Government is prepared to do:—

(a) towards getting a modification of the Turkish Peace Treaty,

(b) to give us responsible Self-Government at once or within the shortest possible time.

(c) to put us on the road to organizing national defence,

(d) to heal the wounds made by the Punjab atrocities.

It is only then that we may talk of "good-will and peace."

Begging to be excused for having ventured to encroach on your time.

I remain.
Sir,
Yours faithfully,
LAJPAT RAI.

II.

Your Honour,—There are one or two more points in your address on which I should like to take the liberty of expressing my views. The first relates to the constitution of the "Reformed Council." Your Honour seems to be under the impression that the non-cooperation propaganda notwithstanding, the new Councils are likely to be representative of all the interests. There could be no greater mistake than this. To any one who knows the province as your Honour certainly does, it should be clear that there are very few amongst the gentlemen who are standing for the Council election who represent the views of any respectable portion of the various communities whom they propose to represent. If your Honour will analyse the various naminations made (at least those made by the Non-Muhammadan and the Sikh communities), you will find that the bulk of the nominees are there only because better and really representative men have left the field for them. The bureaucracy and the "Civil and Military Gazette" are prehaps rightly happy over it, but the statesmen who devised the Reforms Scheme have no reason to be so. Their object has failed. The class whose cooperation they wanted has stood aloof and the feeling of the country is with them. Under the circumstances the reformed Council can only be a magnified edition of the old one.

As a public worker of more than 35 years' standing, I can honestly say that never did a movement succeed so well and with so little propaganda as the movement to boycott the Councils. We have not yet given up all hope of winning over the few good men who are still standing for the Councils, but even if they refuse to listen to us, we are hoping to carry the electorates with us, and, in the course of time, not necessarily before the elections, to prove by documentary evidence that the majority is with us. The work will take some time, but we are in no hurry. The bureaucracy has the power under the law to effectively check our work and to make it impossible for us to carry on our propaganda, but that itself will be our victory. The application of the Seditious Meetings Act to the Districts of Lahore, Amritsar and Sheikhupura is conclusive proof of the fact that public sentiment is with the Non-Cooperators and the only way to check our propaganda is repression. We will obey the law so long as there are some districts left where we can meet and preach. We will take counsel what to do when the whole province is covered by the Seditious Meetings Act. We will do nothing secret, and as already said, we will use all our influence to prevent violence. We hope our people will be sensible enough to remain calm and cool. Our cause is just and righteous. We hate no one. We simply want our rights and we have only to educate and organize our people to get our rights. We know that any exhibition of violence or temper will injure our cause and retard its progress. Under the circumstances, I am confident that our people will listen to our appeal to be absolutely and unreservedly peaceful in all their propaganda. But in case repression does bring any sort of disturbance in its train, the responsibility for it will rest with the Government as it did in 1919.

Your Honour may not agree with this view and, as the head of the party which is supreme in its strength, you can justify any view you take, but the mere fact of the necessity of not only keeping the coercive laws on the Statute Book, but of using them vigorously will unequivocally prove the failure of the Reforms Scheme and the failure of British statesmanship.

BEHAVIOUR OF PEOPLE.

So far there has been no breach of peace anywhere in the Punjab; the people, though excited and irritated, have behaved wonderfully well; they have met in their thousands and thousands without seeking the help of one policeman to keep order and peace. You have prosecuted and convicted some, yet the movement is going on in full force and your punishments have had no deterrent effect. It is a new phenomenon in the judicial history of the province that persons accused of crime should refuse to defend themselves, and go to jail rather defiantly. As a reader of human nature, your Honour cannot fail to realise what a great moral effect this attitude is likely to have on the younger generation of the Punjabees. It is most probable that the phenomenon will become pretty common before we proceed to the next step in our programme of non-cooperation.

The experiences of the last Martial Law administration are still fresh in this province and if these memories have not been able to crush the spirit out of us, even your Honour will admit that you can not conceive of more deterrent methods of repression. Repression has failed to repress and it is a weapon which might as well be "consigned to the record room."

I can not believe that your Honour, with all your gentleness, has any faith in repression, but some of your advisers evidently have. I hope they will soon find out that repression has failed in its purpose and there is not much use in reviving it. Your Honour is in a position to do lasting service to the province of your birth, to India in general, and last but not the least, to your own beloved country by pointing out to the Home authorities that India can no longer be governed on the old system and that the Reforms Scheme is inadequate to satisfy the natural and legitimate aspirations of the people, and that it is the duty of Great Britain to concede Home Rule to India without any further delay. I am not unaware that some of the most esteemed and fair-minded of Anglo-Indians think that "Non-Cooperation" is a gamble for immediate Home Rule. I beg to assure them that it is not so. It is a well-considered scheme, logically and financially as sound as any commercial transaction can be, and I am certain that if the country preserves in it, it will gain what it wants without a drop of bloodshed. Any way, the only other alternative is secret revolutionary propaganda which must eventually result in bloodshed. We are all agreed that it is neither desirable nor expedient. I, for one, am not prepared to recommend it even if Non-Cooperation fails for a time, because eventually succeed it must. Experience will show us the weak points of the present programme. We will eliminate them and go on with the rest, adding new items to it, when we find that the time is ripe for them and the people are ready.

Your Honour's Obedient Servant,
LAJPAT RAI.

BURMA AGRICULTURAL DEPT

GOVERNMENT'S RESOLUTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Nov 29.

The local Government's resolution on the Department of Agriculture contains an important pronouncement on the subject of the large grants for development purposes, which has been much discussed at the meetings of cultivators during recent months and memorials sent in against the grants.

The resolution says, "The possibilities of the province as a centre for cultivation and manufacture of sugar and cotton on a large scale by improved modern methods have recently attracted the attention of capitalists who have applied for the grant of very large areas of land for the purpose. This has aroused certain degree of alarm on the part of local agriculturists and the Lieut Governor wishes to take this opportunity of defining his policy in dealing with such applications. In the first place, he wishes to affirm the general principle that the formation of a class of large landlords is contrary to the policy of the Government and that the maintenance of peasant proprietary form of tenure is the cardinal aim of the land revenue administration of the province. There are, however, certain cases in which strict adherrence to this general rule would be shortsighted and unwise. Commercial exploration of important new staples such as rubber, sugar, long-stapled cotton, or cocoanuts, lends to the benefit of the province as a whole and while these cannot be profitably produced or manufactured except on a commercial scales the province cannot be entirely closed to large farming. Unless, therefore, modern methods of cultivation and manufacture are to be rigorously excluded, the Lieut Governor considers that large farming must, to some extent, be allowed in the case of these special crops. On the other hand, he desires to assure the cultivators that before any grant is made all reasonable claims is respect of grazing, full supply and extension of existing cultivation will be sympathetically considered and fully met. An essential condition of any grant on lease will also be that the land must be utilised for the purpose for which it is granted and must not be directed to other uses. Precaution will also be taken to safeguard the interests of tenants and cultivators working the land on behalf of the grantee or lessee and the present rack-renting or other abuses. Furthermore, if cotton and sugar industries are well established the small cultivator will find profitable market on the spot for these same crops produced by small farming".

DEPARTMENT'S STAFF.

Continuing, the resolution refers to the projected large increase of the department's staff up to 17 members of the Imperial Agricultural Service. 19 of the Provincial, and 188 of the subordinate service while utilisation of rice control profits will, for the first time, provide funds for expansion to an extent otherwise unattainable for many years to come. Distribution of improved paddy varieties and of cotton and wheat offers promising prospects as also superior variety of groundnut while an investigation of prussic acid contained in Burma bean is likely to lead to rehabilitating the good name of this important crop. Readiness of the cultivator to profit by the Department's advice and experience is the most encouraging feature of the situation, justifying the most sanguine anticipation of Burma's agricultural future.

It seems the anti-tea campaign in Poona has cooled down for many restaurants have already again begun to sell tea and some of them have announced their intention to recommence the sale of tea in response to the urgent requests of their clients.

Prince Amarodhat of Siam, who attended Rangoon Races on Saturday, left in the noon on Sunday for Mandalay, where he will spend a couple of days visiting also Meiktila and Pagan. He was seen off by the Chief Secretary, members of the Lieut Governor's staff, Mr. Holberton, Consul for Siam and others.

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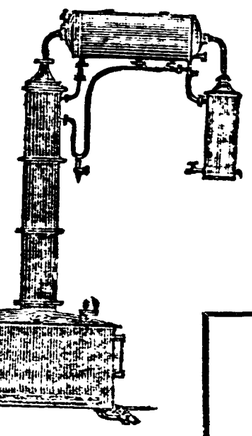

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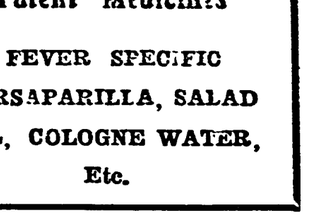

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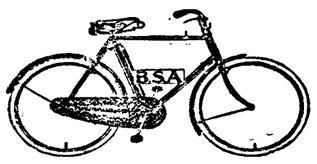

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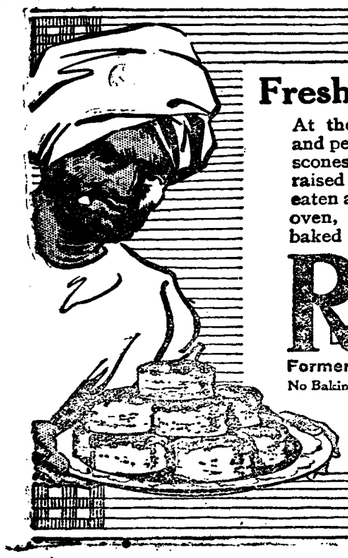

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SITUATION IN INDIA.

ITALIAN STRUGGLE RECALLED.

COL. WEDGWOOD INTERVIEWED

The "Tribune" writes:—

Colonel Wedgwood had been feeling slightly unwell for the last couple of days prior to his departure from Lahore and was not therefore, able to give the promised interview to our representative. Immediately before his departure, he however, willingly complied with our representative's request to answer a few questions in a general sort of way. The following conversation ensued:—

Representative.—"Colonel Wedgwood, now that you have seen something of the Punjab, would you mind briefly telling me your impressions."

Colonel Wedgwood.—"As you know I am not feeling quite well and would not like to go into details at this time but I would like to take this opportunity of conveying my sense of thankfulness and gratitude for the magnificent reception they have accorded me and for the generosity and profuse courteousness with which they have entertained me. I now know what Indian hospitality means and the impressions of Indian character that I have formed during my tour in the Punjab will last as long as I ive. My only wish is that I may be able to do something for India before I die. Please convey my thanks to all who contributed to the success of my tour in the Punjab. I may also especially thank Lala Harkishan Lal for the magnificent hospitality which he extended to me and my wife during our stay at Lahore and to Lala Lajpat Rai for his education in Indian politics."

R.—"During your Punjab tour you have come across several Indians of all sorts and condition in life. What impression have you formed of their habits and character, Colonel?"

Colonel W.—"What struck me most was their cleanliness and the excellence of their religion which makes them get up early in the morning, take a cold bath and clean their mouths every time they take their meals and so on."

R.—"What do you think of the present situation in India?"

Colonel W.—"Well, the more I see of the *intllegensia*, the more it strikes me that the whole situation in India, is as it was in Italy between Italians and Austrians some fifty or sixty years ago."

R.—"But the Italians had the support of the British Liberals."

Colonel W.—"That is exactly what I was coming to. Just as every liberal in England sympathized and even fought for the Italians in that struggle so the same British liberal spirit is bound to help Indians along their path."

R.—"Just one question more."

Colonel.—"What do you think of the masses and our women-folk?"

Colonel W.—"I have noticed a wonderful awakening among your masses and women and I have been much struck by this awakening of political consciousness among them."

As Colonel Wedgwood was feeling indisposed our representative did not think it proper to prolong the interview.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

ALLEGED MISCHIEVOUS TACTICS

Mr. Sayed Nurullah wires from Aligarh under date Nov. 29:—

"New India" dated the 23rd November paragraph under the heading "Anomalial." It is not only mischievous, misleading. It is true that lying and unfounded message was sent to the Press about Mr. Andrews having accepted professorship in the National University and Mr. Andrews has promptly contradicted the same. "New India" represents the false message to have come from the National University and concludes that its authorities send false messages. As a matter of fact, the message was sent not by the National University authorities, but by some speculating untruthful correspondent of the Associated Press. Therefore, "New India's" caustic comments reflect on the amount of care bestowed by its Editor to find out the source of message before attributing same to any person. In is hoped the public and press generally and "New India" particularly will think twice before commenting on messages the source of which is not known.

As regards "New India's", "a good number" from Aligarh present at the recent Allahabad convocation, I am told that only some half dozen out of about sixty Aligarh graduates were present, but perhaps those, who consider twenty per-cent voting highly satisfactory, will regard this also very gratifying.

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MR. SYUED HOSSAIN,

A PROFESSOR'S TRIBUTE.

The London correspondent of the "Tribune" in the course of his mail letter writes:—

"The Education of Indian Boys of the Better or Upper Class Families" was the not very attractive heading of a paper which Father T. Vander Schueren, of St. Xavier's College, Calcutta, read at a meeting of the East India Association last Monday. There was no Snobbery, however, in what the learned Jesuit had to say, and his interesting comments and suggestions showed that he had been a close and sympathetic observer of the intellectual potentialities of Indian youths, more especially in Bengal.

Father Vander Schueren declared that the class of Indian boys of whom he was speaking would supply material of the very best stamp, and in no respect inferior to the material which was to be found in English or Belgian public schools. Pick out what is best in the English public school, combine with it what is most effective in the Belgian system, complete it with what must be special to India, and you will produce (says this authority) something very good and very high, but none too good and none too high for the better class Indian boy.

Father Vander Schueren came to this conclusion without hesitation, after comparing school with school and scholar with scholar, and he proved his case out of a long experience and by citing a number of individual cases of students of his own who had exhibited great intellectual capacity. Several of them he referred to by name, including a son of Sir Ashutosh Chaudhuri, who was the first Indian to secure the doctorate of laws at Oxford, and Mr. Syed Hossain, who was a member of the Khilafat Deputation and is now editing the organ of the British Committee of the Congress. Speaking of Syed Hosain when he was sixteen or seventeen years of age, he said that he detected in him an exceptional power of assimilation, which led to the acquisition of a vast amount of general knowledge. The young man developed a remarkable facility in writing, and was soon the shining light of the College Literary Society. Father Vander Schueren says he kept repeating to this promising student: "Journalism, my boy, is your line. Keep this before you and stick to it; you will one day rise high in the profession." The preceptor now claims, with good cause, that his prediction about Mr. Syed Hossain was fully justified.

A COMMENDABLE ACT.

The "A. B. Patrika" gives a prominent insertion to the following communication:—

"Yesterday (Sunday 21st) at about 4-15 p.m. when Babus Jogesh Ch. Mukherjee and Mohini Ranjan Mukherjee of the Calcutta Builders' Stores Ltd. 34, Police Hospital Road, were going to their workshop by the South Road Entally they saw a Eurasian mercilessly beating a man by catching hold of his neck in front of 32 South Road Entally. Being questioned by them the gentleman left the man and said that the man was watering the street and through his negligence splashed his clothes, but he could not show that his clothes were wet. Being asked to give his name and address he left the place. The assaulted man is a servant under the employment of the Calcutta Corporation. His name is Bhatu Bhuya and lives in a Basti in Middle Road Entally. From the crowd it was also ascertained that the gentleman, in question, beat the same Bhatu once more some time before and that he lives in Hati Bagan. Nobody knew the name of the assailant, nor the number of his house but one of them could point the house out.

"Accordingly with his help Babus J. C. Mukherjee and M. R. Mukherjee traced the house, got his name and they went to the Entally Thana with the assaulted Bhatu and his co-wirker. The Inspector of the Entally Thana recorded the information and went with them to the spot for inquiry. Being satisfied with the deposition of the neighbouring shop-keepers, he went to the house of the gentleman at 8-5 Hati Bagan. According to the instruction of the Police Inspector, Mr. Brown (the assailant) was identified by the assaulted Bhatu and three other witnesses. Mr. Brown was arrested and was taken to the Thana by the Police officer.

"Babus J. C. Mukherjee and M. R. Mukherjee then went to the house of Mr. A. C. Banerjee, Bar-at-Law, Commissioner, Calcutta Corporation, with the assaulted Bhatu. Mr. Banerjee told them that he would bring the matter to the notice of the Chairman.

"The Inspector of the Entally Thana took up the case immediately after receiving the information and showed an amount of keenness and attention in the proceedings."

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TILAK SCHOOL OF POLITICS.

TO OPEN ON DECEMBER 1.

LALA LAJPAT RAI'S SCHEME

The "Bande Mataram" dated the 20th November 1920 publishes the details of the Tilak School of politics proposed to be started by Lala Lajpat Rai. Promises to the extent of Rs. 70,000 have already been secured and Rs. 20,000 out of this amount have been received in cash. Lala Lajpat Rai has promised place at the disposal of the school his fine library of books valued at Rs. 25,000 and propoes to name the library after the late Lala Dwarka Das. The question of providing a site for the school and of housing it has been solved by Lala Lajpat Rai himself coming forward and offering his own bungalow and half the grounds adjoining it for the school. The bungalow and the grounds were transferred by Lalaji five years ago to his wife and children and the present offer is made with their consent subject to the condition that a house costing Rs. 10,000 is built for them. Regarding the necessity of collecting a permanent fund for the school Lala Lajpat Rai is of opinion that it is no use collecting a big amount to safe guard the permanency of the institution for generations unborn. It is sufficient in his opinion if, for the present, sufficient money can be collected to ensure the meeting of expenditure for ten years.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

A Board of Trustees with power to add. has been nominated consisting of (1) Lala Lajpat Rai, (2) Lala Ram Parshad, Joint Editor of the "Bande Mataram", (3) Bhai Parma Nand, M.A., (4) Lala Duni Chand, Bar-at-Law, and (5) Lala Jaswant Rai, formerly Proprietor of the "Punjabee"

AIMS AND OBJECTS.

The following are the aims and objects of the school:—

(a) To arrange, at Lahore, for the political training of our people. Political training will consist also of teaching economic in history, sociology, social psychology, journalism, etc.

(b) To train up people for political work.

(c) To provide opportunities for study research work in politics and economics.

(d) To provide a fine and up-to-date library of political literature.

METHOD OF TEACHING.

Instruction will be imparted by means of lectures on the model of the University extension lectures in Great Britain or lectures in public schools in New York.

LECTURERS.

Lala Lajpat Rai himself will be one of the lecturers. Bhai Parma Nand and Dr. Gokal Chand Naurang have also agreed to deliver lectures on different periods of Indian history. The services of Professor Brij Narain have been secured for economics. He will be a whole-time man and is devoting himself particularly to a study of the problems of Prices. Wages and Currency. Lala Lajpat Rai hopes to be able to secure shortly the services of an efficient staff of lecturers.

LECTURE ROOMS.

The D. A.-V. College Managing Committee has been requested to lend the use of two rooms on rent for lecturing purposes, but if this arrangement fails, Lala Harkishen Lal's permission has been obtained for the use of rooms in Bharat Buildings. Lectures will be delivered either in the evenings or in the mornings. Lectures will commence from the 1st December and Lala Lajpat Rai himself will commence the work of the school by beginning a series of lectures.

FEES.

There will be three kinds of students First, those who pay monthly fee, secondly, scholarship holders, and thirdly, those who will be admitted free. To begin with the monthly fee will be Rs. 5 and so far as possible not more than 50 students will be admitted to one class. Those who do not like to pay monthly fee will be able to attend particular lectures on payment of a certain fee. The school library will be at the disposal of students during such hours as may be fixed.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

For the present ten scholarships will be given to select students. The value of the scholarship will range from Rs. 25 to Rs. 100 per month. These scholarships will be awarded according to the needs of individual cases. Professors and members of the Board of Trustees will be appointed in the future from amongst distinguished students of the school. There will be no consideration of caste or creed in the allotment of scholarhips.

AN APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

Lala Lajpat Rai thus concludes:—

"The above is an outline of the scheme which I have been maturing for a long time past. I have placed before the public my own ideas and intentions. I believe such a school should be started in each province at once not only for the attainment of Swaraj but also for its successful working. Whether I shall succeed in my objects depends upon the sympathy and appreciation of the public. If this scheme does not prove a success, I shall not be sorry because the responsbility for this lies on the educated men in the Punjab. It is my duty to work and it is the duty of the public to provide ways and means for its success. I have not so far appealed to the Punjab public for funds. Now is the time when they are to be tested. I appeal to them for pecuniary support. I am tired of begging from door to door. A lot of time is wasted in this door-to-door almsbegging. I trust, therefore, that the brave youths of the Punjab will come forward and offer money themselves unasked and also collect funds from others. In this way I shall be able to devote my entire time to the school and other public works. I also wish to open a residential *Ashram* in connection with this school, so that the teachers and the taught may be afforded an opportunity of a free interchange of views.

All amounts will be gratefully accepted and the names of those who so desire, will not be disclosed."

SARVARKAR BROTHERS.

THEIR LIFE IN THE ANDAMANS.

OPTIMISTIC ABOUT REFORMS.

Dr. Narayan Damodar Savarkar, the youngest brother of the Savarkar Brothers, who are still in the Andamans undergoing penal servitude for life, had been to that place to see them and inquire of their present state of health and mind, says the "A. B. Patrika." Dr. Savarkar had previous permision from the Chief Commissioner of the Andamans to go there and to see them. As arranged before, he left Calcutta on the 8th November and arrived there on the 14th inst. He stopped there for two days.

A representative of the "Patrika" had an interview with Dr. N. Savarkar after his return to Calcutta. In the course of his interview Dr. Savarkar gave full details of their life in the Andamans and their views on recent political events.

Asked how they are treated at present, Dr. Savarkar said that now a days both of them were treated a little better. They were now given some concessions which were hitherto refused to them. For instance, they were not allowed to come out of their cells but were confined rigorously in them for the long period of the last 11 or 12 years. Up to that time they had to undergo hard labour e.g. coirpounding. thread spinning etc. But at present Vinayak Damodar (barrister) was given a kind of supervising work in the jail itself in one of the wards. By that he could move about a little. That little freedom of movement had done a good deal of benefit to his failing health and he was in a better condition of health. As regards the eldest brother, Ganesh Damodar he had been suffering from daily low fever and loss of weight. He lost something like 4 pounds during the last two months which gave a strong suspicion of the possibility of tuberculosis and even the medical officer of the island was treating him as if it was a case of the same. But the most essential part in treating this disease was change in a better climate and ample light and fresh air. But it was to be regretted that though Ganesh Damodar was given a hospital diet he was not removed to the hospital. He was still kept in a cell. It would be highly injurious to his present condition of health to be put in that condition any longer. So it was quite necessary to free him at least on the island and give him permission to take his family members there; to which concession he became entitled according to penal rules as he had passed there full ten years.

VIEW ON REFORMS.

In reply to the question as to their view on recent reforms Dr. Savarkar said that they gave their view almost in these words:—"Though we do not fail to see many drawbacks and shortcomings in the present Montford Reforms still we hail them as ushering a new era. We maintain that we should accept them in the same grace in which they are given as a first instalment and we should try to make the best of them. We, for ourselves, shall accept them and try our best to work out the fullest development of our motherland through them. Of course, our aim is the liberation of our country but that does never mean that revolution is an end in itself. So if we see that the destiny of our nation can be worked out without having resort to revolution, we shall be the first to grasp that opportunity. Now as we find that the Government has given us a certain kind of constitution we, too, shall be glad to work in the light of this constitution. Up to this time in our opinion we, Indians, had no constitution at all. But now as the whole situation is changed we firmly assert our willingness to accept these reforms as the first instalment."

Dr. Savarkar further told that he had a talk with them about their view on the boycott of Councils and Hindu-Moslem unity.

As to the boycott of Councils, both of them said that they were for going into the Councils as they said that the fight for right was not only to be waged outside the Councils but also inside them and the partial control over the administration of the country would certainly add more to our strength. With all the reverence that they felt for the great Mahatma they must confess that they could not agree with him in boycotting the Councils and they were to learn that the majority in the Congress, too, had gone in for such a boycott of Councils.

About Hindu-Moslem unity the Savarkar Brothers were very enthusiastic. They said that they were very glad to see the Hindu-Moslem unity an accomplished fact. They had cherished high hopes to see this unity even in the years 1907-8 when there was no considerable good feeling between these two great communities. They hailed this sincere and natural unity of these two constituents of our Indian nation which would add to the strength of our national life.

Lastly Dr. Savarkar said that he was glad to tell that as far as their behaviour in the jail was concerned the Chief Commissioner himself said that it was all examplary and during the period of all these years they had never been found guilty of breaking any jail discipline.

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MR. BAPTISTA'S SCHEME.

Mr. Joseph Baptista writes to us:

Mrs. Besant was right when she stated that the service which I proposed to undertake could only be a Civil Service and not a National Service. The Postal Act forbids the establishment of a national service, but it does not forbid a non-official messenger service. I, therefore, proose a service within the exception provided by the Act. The service will begin on Wednesday next the 1st of December, 1920. There will be four Centres as stated below where letters will be received from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. There will in addition be 27 stations mentioned below where a messenger will receive letters from 9 a.m. to 11 a.m. and again from 3 p.m. to 5 p m. The service will be as follows:—

(1) Special messengers required to start at once. The charge will be 8 annas per letter or parcel. No stamps are to be used. No receipts will be given at present. But every effort will be made for honest and efficient delivery. There need be no apprehension on this score as the best of ex-postmen will be placed on duty.

(2) Special messengers. The charge will be 4 annas per letter or packet if the messenger has to start within half an hour.

(3) Special messengers. In all other cases the letters or parcels will be charged for at the rate of half anna per letter and 2 annas per parcel provided the size does not exceed 3 by 3 by 6. Larger parcels cannot be accepted. These letters and parcels received between 7 a.m. and 11 a.m. at the Centres and 9 a.m. and 11 a.m. at stations will be delivered during the day in Bombay. Letters and parcels received at the centres after 11 a.m. and at the stations between 3 and 5 p.m., will be delivered the same evening if possible. Every effort will be made to do so. Those not delivered will be delivered the next morning before 9 a.m.

(4) Offices wishing special service should communicate with me and special rates per month will be fixed for delivery of their letters in the city. A special messenger will be retained for each office where the number of letters is larger.

(5) Messengers will call for letters if required. Letters should be ready by 9 a.m. or after that by 6 p.m.

I shall be glad to receive suggestions from the public at large calculated to make for efficiency. This is only a beginning. The number of Centres will be increased as required. I shall place over 500 men at work for this so as to ensure good service. Though the rate is only half an anna per letter, larger contributions will be gratefully accepted on order to help the service at the commencement.

CENTRES.

No. 1 Centre—373 Hornby Road.
No. 2 Centre—Chira Bazaar Govindji Vassanji's Shop.
No. 3 Centre—Nagdevi Street, Chotani House.
No. 4 Centre—Sandhurst Road, Servants of India Society's Building.

STATIONS.

NO. 1 CENTRE.

Station.
1. Colaba Causeway (John and Co.)
2. Medows Street (Pavar and Pirbhoy Co.)
3. Apollo Street (Morvi Bank).
4. Parsi Bazaar Street, (Near General Post Office).
5. Frere Road.
6. Hornby Road, (Shri Krishna Building).
7. Market (Station building).

NO. 2 CENTRE.

1. Thakurdwar.
2. Kabutarkhana (Bhuleshwar).
3. Marwari Bazaar, Shaik Memon Street.
4. Badam-ka-zar, Kalbadevi Road.
5. Chipsi Chawl, Shaik Memon Street.
6. Princess Street, Bombay Cloth Market Co.

NO. 3 CENTRE.

1. Dawood Kazi Mohalla.
2. Tamba Kanta.
3. Corner of Abdool Rehman and Jangikar Streets.
4. Dabda Gully (Naka).
5. Khand Bazaar.
6. Dhana Bandar (Iron Jatha).
7. Vadgadi.

NO. 4 CENTRE.

1. Girgaum Road, Kandewadi Naka.
2. Lamington Road, Near Y. M. C. Association Room.
3. Charni Road, Australian Dairy.
4. New Charni Road, Near West End Cinema.
5. Khetwadi 7th Lane Naka (Sandhurst Road.)
6. Mahadav Baug.
7. Sandhurst Road (Near Roman Temple).

N.B.—The messengers will be at the entrance of every building used for Centres or Stations. Information can be obtained of the Centre or Station from residents or shopkeepers in the streets named as they are requested to give direction to require.

YOUR EYE?

Does it troubles you If so, try D. R. seller's Natural Specific for Eye diseases, viz: Cataract, Glaucoma etc. without knife Discretely safe. For bottle Rs. 5 and Rs. from Bombay Agents: Thomaes & Taylor, Esplanade Road. For particulars and proved testimonials apply to D. R. SELLER, BARODA, BOMBAY.

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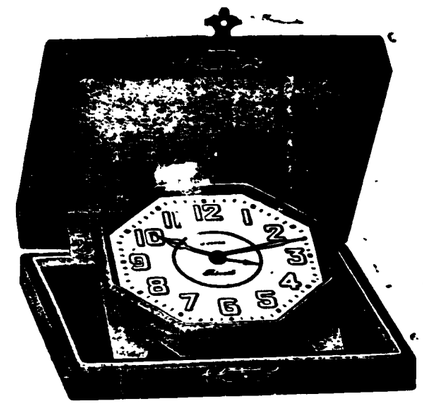

TELEGRAMS: "WATCH" BOMBAY.

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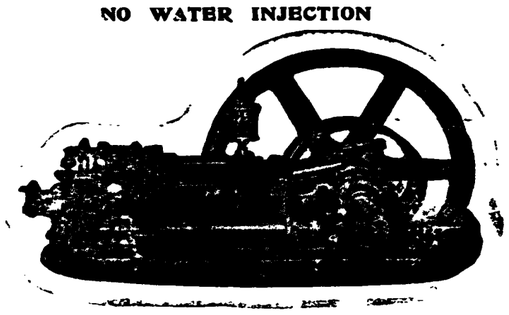

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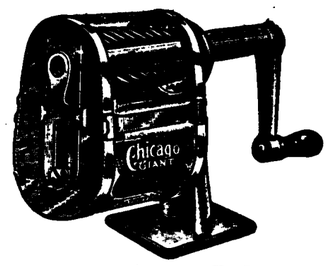

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RARE AND INVALUABLE SPECIFIC FOR THE CURE OF "DIABETES."

After a short visit to the Madras Presidency in professional work Dr. S. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR, the well-known Diabetes Specialist has RETURNED TO BOMBAY and will be glad to treat "DIABETES" suffering patients.

During the short stay he has made here before he has treated and has completely cured many persons of whom the following are a few:—

KANYALAL BADRIDAS, a Cotton Merchant, Bombay writes:—

"It gives me great pleasure in testifying to the real efficacy of Dr. S. R. Iyengar's medicinal drugs. I was suffering from "Diabetes" for the last 18 years—Commenced Dr. Iyengar's treatment—my urine was examined by the Bombay Municipal Analyst the Sp. Gravity was 1035 and sugar 5-63 per cent. After treatment, the examination of the same Municipal Analyst, and Dr. N. H. Clubwala M. D. B. Hy. (Bombay) at Dr. Mamna Hospital Pathological Laboratory "Sugar was found nil" and sp. Gravity 1012.

Mr. BHAILAL V. KHOTHARI, B.A., LL.B., Vakil, High Court, Bombay, writes:—

"It gives me great and sincere pleasure in testifying to the real efficacy of Dr. S. R. Iyengar's medical drugs. I was suffering from Diabetes for over 4 years and had tried many well-known doctors of Bombay but without any effect. I then put myself under the treatment of the said Doctor Iyengar and he prescribed a course of 7 complete weeks for me. As each week progressed the disease that could not at all be controlled before, began to abate with the result that I was completely cured at the end of the course, in such a marvellous way that I can very well say that Dr. Iyengar is not a diabetes specialist in name but a specialist indeed in reality. My Sp. Gr. which was 1035 in the beginning of the course came down to 1015 at the end and grains of sugar per ounce of urine fell down from 24 to nil while sediments were not at all visible.

CONSULTATION—8 to 10 a.m., and 5 to 7 p.m.

Address:—

"MARKER HOUSE," Opp. Native Library, Khetwadi Main Road, Girgaum, Bombay.

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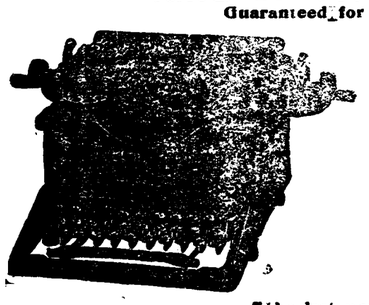

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